THE TIMES Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

# Victoria Daily Times.

P. P. P. P. Always open. 36 Gov't St.

VOL. 19 | VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1894 | No. 22

## ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

AT

## THE WESTSIDE

Beginning To-Day, Tuesday, January 16th.

As usual at this season of the year, and prior to stock-taking, in order to clear out Winter Stock, we offer goods at greatly reduced prices.

### JACKETS

Direct from the manufacturers, and only on hand since the 31st ult., having been delayed en route,

$ .750 Quality, reduced to $4.00 | $12.50 Quality, reduced to $6.50
$10.00 Quality, reduced to $6.50 | $17.50 Quality, reduced to $10.00

Imperial Waterproofs from $3.10 to $7.50, worth regular price from $6.50 to $12.50, and others in proportion. All of the above are of latest style and finish, but have to be sold to make room for Spring Goods.

### DRESS GOODS

44-inch All-Wool Dress Serges, 75c. and 90c.......... Reduced to 50c.
44-inch All-Wool Dress Serges, $1.25.......... Reduced to 90c.
54-inch Tweeds, $2.25.......... Reduced to $1.25
54-inch English All-Wool Tweeds, $1.25, $1.40, $1.75.......... All at 90c.
52-inch Dress Meltons, 40c. and 50c.......... Reduced to 25c.
27-inch Dress Twills, 25c.......... Reduced to 9 yards for $1.00

### SPECIAL CUT IN COSTUME PIECES.

All Black Goods and Colored Cashmeres.......... 20 per cent. off
50 doz. Ladies' Wool Vests, 75c. and 90c.......... Reduced to 50c.
20 doz Ladies' Wool Vests, assorted, worth 75c. to $1.......... All at 40c.
30 doz. Misses' and Children's Ribbed Vests.......... At 37½c. each

**EMBROIDERIES** 800 yards at 5 cents.

**DRESS ORNAMENTS** At less than half price.

**CORSETS** Drab Sateen, good quality, 75c., worth $1.25 per pair. Black, extra, 90 cents, worth $1.50.

**HANDKERCHIEFS** Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 25c. each, 8 for $1.00. Children's Handkerchiefs, 25c. per dozen.

### STAPLES

20 yds. White Cotton for $1.00 | Elder Down Quilts for...... $5.90
15 yds. Flannelette for...... $1.00 | Comforter Quilts...... from 90c.
20 yds. Fast Color Print for $1.00 | White Blankets, from $2.25 a pair

And other goods in proportion.

FOR BARGAINS COME EARLY. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

## A Big Variety

Of Rubbers and Gum Boots with prices right, at

**A. B. Erskine's,**

Cor. Gov't and Johnson Sts.

## GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

**McINTOSHES**--A fresh supply of our fine blue McIntoshes just received.

**MITTS**--10 doz. Wool Mitts, hand made, 15 cents a pair.

**LEATHER COATS**--Another case to hand. All sizes up to 46 in. chest.

Special Value in Boys' Overcoats.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

## PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

—OFFICES—

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A night clerk. Address "City Hotel," Times office. j26-3t

NOTICE—I will not be responsible for any bills or debts contracted by anyone in my name without a written order. M. Salmon. j26-3t

### Funeral Notice.

Memebers of Vancouver Quadra Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., are requested to meet at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 p.m., sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, John McLean.

Members of Victoria Columbia Lodge, No. 1, and sojourning brethren in good standing, are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

(Colonist copy.)

## St. George's Hotel,

ESQUIMALT ROAD.

Having purchased the above house and thoroughly renovated it, I will open up Tuesday night, Jan. 30th, on which occasion I will be pleased to see my friends and the public. Free lunch. Choicest wines, spirits and cigars.

j26-1w FRANK G. NORRIS.

### PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a public meeting at the City Hall on

**Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 27th**

Beginning at 8 o'clock, when a lecture on Kootenay will be delivered by A. D. Wilson, a resident of Slocan. Every person invited, but business men generally, and especially those who are interested in the development of this fabulously rich district, should make it a point to attend.

Chair taken promptly at 8 o'clock.

G BYRNES, Auctioneer.

## AUCTION

### Real Estate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 11 A.M.

By order of the Supreme Court of B.C.

INTESTATE ESTATE OF JOHN McDONALD.

I will sell at my salesroom, Wharf street, Victoria, Lot Six, Russell St., Victoria West, being a subdivision of acre lots 34, 36, and 38, Springfield, estate being part of section XXXI, Esquimalt District, together with cottage thereon.

For further particulars apply to J. P. Walls, Bastion Square, vendor's solicitor.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

### Atlantic Steamship Agency

CHEAP RATES

To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| (From Halifax.) | |
| Allan Line, Laurentian | Feb. 17 |
| Allan Line, Numidian | March 3 |
| Dominion Line, Vancouver | Feb. 10 |
| Dominion Line, Oregon | Feb 24 |
| Beaver Line, Lake Ontario | Feb 14 |
| Beaver Line, Lake Superior | Feb. 28 |
| (From New York.) | |
| Cunard Line, Umbria | Feb. 10 |
| Cunard Line, Servia | Feb. 17 |
| White Star, Germanic | Feb. 31 |
| American Line, Berlin | Feb. 7 |
| American Line, Chester | Feb. 10 |
| American Line, Paris | Feb. 21 |
| Anchor Line, Anchoria | Feb. 17 |
| Anchor Line, Bolivia | Feb. 30 |
| Nor. German Lloyd, Neckar | Feb. 10 |

For cheap rates and all other information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Gen. Agent.

**Miscellany.**

A gentleman golfer had been skying his balls, much to the caddie's disgust. Carefully testing the ball once more, the caddie handed the driver to the gentleman with the remark—"Noo, sir, lat's see a guid shot, and nae mair o' yer glory hallelujahs."

Prof. Drummond, recounting some of his experiences with the Yankee interviewer, says:—"The day before sailing from New York I was called upon at my hotel by a representative of one of the New York dailies. On being shown in he at once began:—'You are the author of a book called "How to Make Love?"' I said, 'No.' 'Are you quite sure it wasn't you?' 'Quite sure.' 'Well, that's strange. However, you are going to lecture to-night?' 'Well, I am going to talk a little.' 'To whom?' 'Well—about—Christianity.' 'Ah!—(whipping out his notebook)—what is your opinion of Christianity?'"

## AMERICAN LIBERTY

**Mrs. President Dole of the Hawaiian Islands**

**EXPRESSES SOME OF HER OPINIONS**

**Concerning Freedom in the United States.**

**She Does Not Admire President Cleveland's Policy—Says He is Attempting to Crush Hawaiian Liberty—Glad the Great American People Have Taken Up the Islanders' Cause.**

New York, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Dole, wife of President Dole, is a member of the Columbian liberty bell committee. In a letter dated Jan. 21st, 1894, to the chairman of the committee, she says, among other things: "We are glad to hear that the liberty bell is still ringing in America; we would not have thought it out here from the way the president has been apparently trying to crush out the liberty of Hawaii. Now that the great American people have taken up our cause we do not fear; congress will do us justice."

**Dolph's Hawaiian Amendment.**

Washington, Jan. 26.—In the senate to-day Mr. Dolph gave notice of an amendment to the pending Hawaiian resolution. The amendment is to add these words: "And with the view of restoring amicable relations between the United States and Hawaii the present minister of the United States to Hawaii should be immediately recalled."

**Fraudulent Pensioners.**

Boston, Mass., Jan. 26.—About a month ago Commander-in-Chief John Adams, of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued a letter to the various posts of the order throughout the United States calling attention to the statement that President Cleveland in his message to congress had made the statement that thousands of neighborhoods have their well known fraudulent pensioners, and asking each and every member of every post to report to the commissioner of pensions at Washington, as well as to the headquarters of the Grand Army, the name of any person who was in receipt of a pension who was not justly entitled thereto under the law. The request was made on the ground that the mission of the Grand Army was to encourage honor and purity in public affairs, and that if such wrongs actually existed it was the duty of the order to give all possible aid toward rectifying them, union veterans being as anxious to guard the treasury of the nation in time of peace as they were to defend the flag in time of war. A member of the executive council of the Grand Army who was in the city yesterday stated that although this letter had in compliance with the general orders been read in every post in the country, not a single report either alleging or suggesting that any specific individual was receiving a pension under fraudulent circumstances had so far reached headquarters. He added that if another month passed and the same conditions continued to exist it was thought probable that the council of administration would issue a formal reply to President Cleveland's allegations.

**Antwerp's Exhibition.**

New York, Jan. 26.—E. E. Schwartzkopf is in this city to represent the "American Propaganda," as it is called, at the coming international exhibition which will be held in Antwerp next summer and fall. The fair will open in that city on May 5th and will continue until Oct. 12th. The exhibition is in the new quarter of the city near the River Scheldt and the new maritime docks. It covers an area of about 200 acres and is connected with the principal railways. The main buildings are very extensive, covering some 1,100,000 square feet, and including halls for exhibiting industrial and commercial products, machinery and electrical appliances, also a festival hall measuring some 14,000 square feet. The American building is in the centre of the fair grounds and is known as the American propaganda, and through it it is intended to introduce more generally into Europe American manufactures.

**Edwin Booth's Great Fortune.**

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 26.—C. M. Bovee, Jr., of New York, attorney for the executors of the estate of the late Edwin Booth, appeared before Judge Ramsey yesterday and secured an order requiring Engche Van Voorhees, as referee, to sell the Long Point hotel, on Seneca lake, in the foreclosure of a mortgage of $15,000 held by the estate. The property consists of one of the finest summer hotels in the state and 30 acres of land laid out in beautiful grounds. The property will be disposed of at public auction to satisfy the mortgage. It is valued at $75,000 and is the property of the Seneca Steamboat and Hotel Co. It is understood the company is financially embarrassed. Mr. Bovee said the executors had only begun their work of settling the estate of the deceased actor. "Mr. Booth was a very wealthy man," said the attorney in response to a question concerning the value of the estate. "Of course it would not be proper for me to state the value of the estate, but it is very large. It is, as you know, all left to his daughter and her children. The property given by Mr. Booth to the Players' Club shortly before his death, free of all incumbrances, is alone worth $90,000.

**Carlisle's Bonds.**

Washington, D.C., Jan. 26.—The house judiciary committee to-day, by a vote of nine to four, ordered a favorable report on Bailey's resolution denying the right of Secretary Carlisle to issue bonds under existing laws. The resolution states that the only authority Carlisle has for issuing bonds is the act of 1875, providing for the resumption of special payments, and declares the bonds issued under this act cannot be applied to any other purposes.

**FALLING INTO LINE.**

**Sir Thomas Busy Getting Used to Canadian Weather.**

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Sir Thomas McIlwraith remained in his quarters all forenoon at the Russell house. Last night he supplied himself with overshoes and creepers and to-day has a fur cap. In the afternoon he will "take in" a few of the sights, visiting the parliament buildings first. He will remain some days before he and Lady McIlwraith go to England. Mackenzie Bowell and Sanford Fleming are looking after the visitors while here.

There are three delegations here from West Ontario on tariff business. One represents sewer pipe men, the second iron men and the third foundry facings.

**A Ghastly Hanging.**

Chicago, Jan. 26.—George H. Painter was hanged this morning for the brutal murder of his mistress, Alice McLena, alias Marin, in May, 1891. The hanging to-day was bungled and a horrible affair. The rope broke when the trap was sprung and Painter fell upon the stone floor of the jail yard. Blood gushed in streams from his head, and he was unconscious. In this condition he was picked up, another noose was adjusted, and he was successfully swung into eternity.

**Base Coin Factory Discovered.**

New York, Jan. 26.—Counterfeiters who have been putting out large quantities of spurious dimes, quarters, and Bland dollars, had their workshop in the third flat of 328 East 109th street, where it was found yesterday, and two of the gang were captured by secret service officers. The prisoners are Solomon Aldico, aged 42, and Jennie Jaconia, 39. Moulds for making dimes, quarters and dollars, were found in the front room of the flat, along with several crucibles, some cyanide of potassium, and a lot of tin, antimony, and copper.

**Pacific Squadron Reinforcements.**

Montreal, Jan. 26.—Twenty-five mariners, 15 stokers and one chief boatswain, in charge of the naval storekeeper, Willoughby, on their way to join H. M. S. Royal Arthur of the Pacific squadron, were among the passengers on board the Halifax and Quebec express of the C. P. R. last evening. Since navigation closed at this port this is the third party that has passed from the east to the west.

**LAW INTELLIGENCE.**

In the supreme court chambers this morning Mr. Yates renewed his application before Mr. Justice Drake for the discharge from custody of Dr. H. H. Sheppard, who is in custody at the provincial jail by virtue of a capias issued at the instance of the plaintiff, William Jensen. The ground was that the maintenance money had not been paid in advance and as it is first time the point has ever arisen, the Times gives the judgment in full, as follows:

In this case defendant is held in custody under a writ of ca sa. The plaintiff paid the weekly allowance to the sheriff up to the 17th day of January; the next weekly allowance was due on the 17th. This was not paid until the 23rd. The defendant applied to be discharged on the ground of non-payment of the weekly allowance due on the 17th day of January. The summons was dismissed because it had not been served on the plaintiff as required by the rules. On the day of the dismissal of this summons the plaintiff paid to the sheriff the allowance up to the 31st of January. On the 25th the defendant again applied for his discharge on the ground of the omission to pay on the 17th, claiming that no subsequent payment could cure the omission of payment in accordance with the terms of the rule 976. The language of rule 977 is precise in case the maintenance money is not paid as aforesaid the defendant shall be entitled to be discharged. The money by the previous rule is required to be paid in advance, $3.50 a week. Not being so paid I think the defendant is entitled to his discharge.

J. A. Aikman appeared for the plaintiff.

Only one case, that of Fletcher vs. McGillivray, was set down for argument before the full court to-day. The action is brought, respecting lot 549, group I, Kootenay district, New Denver townsite, by Fletcher & Farwell vs. McGillivray and Henry Croft, claiming that McGillivray be declared trustee of two-thirds of the property for the plaintiffs and claiming damages against Croft for misrepresenting that he was the agent of McGillivray and that McGillivray accepted trust in lands of two-thirds of the property for plaintiffs. Mr. Justice Crease granted an injunction preventing McGillivray from dealing with the property in any way. An appeal came before Mr. Justice Crease who refused to dissolve the injunction granted by him and the defendant McGillivray now appeals. A consent decree was entered whereby the injunction is dissolved and the lis pendens vacated and the plaintiff gets eight lots in each block (each block contains 28 lots). Each party to pay its own cost, the defendant bearing cost of survey. Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., and A. E. McPhillips for defendant McGillivray, Luxton for defendant Croft, and Helmcken for plaintiffs.

In the case of Dunsmuir v. the ship Harold Mr. Justice Crease handed out his judgment this afternoon, giving the plaintiff $250 and costs. This is the action which arose over the plaintiff's claim of $5,000 for salvage for pulling the Harold off Race Rocks and towing her into Esquimalt harbor. The defence was that $50 was the price agreed on. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., for plaintiff and E. V. Bodwell and C. A. E. Irving for defendant.

## BISMARCK IN BERLIN

**The Iron Chancellor and His Son Count Herbert**

**ACCOMPANIED BY THE PRINCESS**

**Leave Friedrichsruhe Early This Morning**

**Bound for the Prussian Capital—Crowds Cheer the Old Man Heartily—Great Interest Shown in Berlin—Kaiser Wilhelm Heaps Honors on the Venerable Prince.**

London, Jan. 24.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: By repeating his invitation to let by-gones be by-gones the emperor illustrates [illegible] ample the precepts of union and concord recently enunciated in the Prussian royal speech, and which he doubtless sincerely feels the present conditions of Europe render it doubly incumbent upon Germany to cultivate. The Hamburger Nachrichten's repudiation of Bismarck's inspiration may not improperly be connected with the incident. The Emperor could hardly have made overtures so long as Bismarck allowed himself to be considered the author of violent attacks upon Caprivi. As Dr. Schweninger gives excellent accounts of Bismarck's health, it is believed that the prince will come to Berlin, not for the birthday fetes, which would overstrain his powers, but shortly afterward, and will attend one of the less exhausting court ceremonies.

A despatch to the News from Paris says: It is believed in that city that Crispi has been the peacemaker between the Emperor and Bismarck.

The correspondent of the Telegraph at Berlin says: I learn that Bismarck will come to Berlin as soon as possible after the emperor's birthday celebration, and will be received with the honor due his rank. He will reside at the royal palace as the emperor's guest. After such a gracious message it is almost impossible that Dr. Schweninger will intervene to prevent Bismarck coming here.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—Prince Bismarck and his son, Count Herbert, left Friedrichsruhe this morning en route for Berlin. When the time arrived for the start to be made for the station at Friedrichsruhe Bismarck appeared attired in the uniform of a cuirassier of the Imperial Guard, over which he wore a fur cloak. He was accompanied by Princess Bismarck and several friends. Six girls led the way, strewing flowers in their path. At the station Princess Bismarck, stood in front of the saloon until the departure of the train. When the train left the station the large crowd cheered vociferously. Bismarck was visibly affected thereby and was in excellent spirits. The train arrived punctually in this city. At the station Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother, and a large suite of officers, were awaiting the Prince's arrival. They escorted him to the royal state coach, in which he was driven to the palace. He was heartily cheered by the throng that witnessed his entry into the city, and many people assembled along the route to the palace, and most of the houses along the route were decorated.

At the castle Bismarck received the warmest greeting. His majesty embraced the prince and pressed the old man's cheek in reconciliation between the emperor and his subject. Bismarck's gravity of demeanor during the reception by his majesty was much commented upon.

Luncheon was served in the emperor's private rooms. Covers were laid for only three persons, the emperor, empress and Prince Bismarck. After luncheon the prince retired for a short time.

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**

**Vasquez Undoubtedly Vanquished—Cauca Valley Inundated.**

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 26.—President Vasquez has been driven to Tegucigalpa, Gen. Ortez having occupied the last of the mountain passes. Four hundred of Vasquez' soldiers went to the Nicaraguan camp last night. Several prominent Honduran military men have sent word that they will join Gen. Bonilla. Costa Rica has recognized Bonilla, who a late report says, is in Tegucigalpa. Gen. Guttierrez has surrendered his entire force and Urrutia's troops have been disbanded. Vasquez is negotiating for his personal safety. The Nicaraguan troops will remain in Honduras until Bonilla is firmly established in power.

Panama, Colombia, Jan. 26.—The Cauca valley is inundated. The flood is the most extensive and most destructive in the history of the country. All crops have been swept away, and the damage in other respects is beyond computation. The railways, however, withstood the water far better than might have been expected. Widespread distress is certain. The valley of the Cauca is one of the richest, most fertile and most populous of districts of South America.

**Hatters' Strike Ended.**

Danbury, Conn., Jan. 26.—The indications are that the backbone of the hatters' strike has been broken. There is little doubt the eighteen factories that have been closed nine weeks against unions will be running independently next week, with almost as many of their old employes as they care to take back. Several hundred returned to work this morning.

**The Brazilian Embroglio.**

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 24.—Rear-Admiral Benham to-day had two long interviews with Admiral da Gama on board the cruiser San Francisco, on the subject of arbitration. Rear-Admiral Benham does not speak hopefully of the result.

## AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

**Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.**

New York, Jan. 26.—The International Sanitary Congress which opened in Paris to-day is attended by representatives of all the European powers and also of the United States. The delegates selected by the President are Dr. Preston H. Railbache, of the United States Marine Hospital service; Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York City; and Dr. Edward H Shakespeare of Philadelphia. The actions of the delegates will not be binding on their respective governments, but will simply be of an advisory nature.

Media, Pa., Jan. 26.—Prof. Swithin C. Shortlidge, who recently shot and killed his young wife while out walking, will be removed in a few days to the insane asylum, the court commission having declared him irresponsible. Objections are taken to this course as the provision of the state law requiring that insane criminals be acquitted before being sent to the asylum has not been complied with. Inasmuch, however, as the murderer is in an almost continuous delirium and rapidly growing weak Judge Clayton will probably ignore the letter of the law and commit him to the state asylum, especially as the jail is not provided with facilities for treating such cases.

New York, Jan. 25.—Judge Ricks, of the United States circuit court in Ohio, has just rendered a decision in the suit of the Edison electric light company against the Buckeye electric light company, holding that the Edison incandescent lamp patent expired on November 10 of last year, when the English patent for the same invention expired. He holds, in substance, that the correction of the patent made by the patent office, at the request of the Edison company, limiting the American patent to the term of the English patent constituted a dedication to the public of the remainder of the term of the American patent after the English patent expired. He further holds that the Edison company is estopped by procuring this correction from claiming that the American patent runs longer than the English patent. The effect of this, it is said, is to throw the manufacture of incandescent lamps open to the public.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The California pioneers of this city are to-day holding a reception in honor of the anniversary of the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast. Death has made considerable inroads upon their numbers during the past year, but between 50 and 60 survive. To-night the veterans will banquet and pledge the prosperity of the Pacific coast in flowing bumpers.

### General News.

Calcutta, Jan. 25.—The expedition against the Abors is meeting with success. An engagement between the advancing columns and the Abors was fought on Sunday. Two of the government force were killed and twenty-one wounded. The Abors lost a large number of killed and wounded and the town of Dumbak was burned.

London, Jan. 25.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, moved the second reading of the parish councils bill.

Kiel, Jan. 24.—Herr Stroebel, editor of the Volks Zeitung, the leading socialist organ, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one month at hard labor for asserting that the captain of the German ironclad Kaiser Wilhelm punished marines by suspending them from the masts as if crucified. Stroebel based his assertion of what he said on the sworn testimony of the ship's carpenter. The court held that the story was untrue, otherwise the victims would have made complaint.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—Two thousand of the unemployed workingmen of this city attended a meeting in Friedrichsbad on Tuesday, and 200 policemen were present to preserve order. Anarchist Brandt declared that the police bribed him in November last to inform them in regard to anarchists arming. He also said that the police warned him on January 11 not to attend the meeting fixed for the 18th, as there was a strong feeling against the police and accidents might occur. The speakers soon began to use violent language, and the meeting was dissolved by the police.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The court of appeal has confirmed the judgment of the lower tribunal, placing the affairs of the Marquis de Mores in the hands of a trustee in order to prevent his contracting debts or entering business without their sanction.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—If his health permit, Prince Bismarck will arrive here to-morrow afternoon. It is possible that he will return home on Friday evening to avoid the birthday festival, which might overtax his strength. The Emperor William hopes strongly, however, that the prince will be able to attend the gala performance at the royal opera house and occupy the box with three German sovereigns—King Albert of Saxony, King William of Wurtemburg and King William of Prussia. The plans for Bismarck's journey are not yet definitely known. The Lokal Anzeiger says that the prince will arrive at the Leheite station at 11 o'clock. The Emperor will be at the station to meet him.

The Staatsburger Zeitung says of the reconcilliation "It is the dearest wish of all patriotic Germans to see Emperor William and Prince Bismarck shaking hands. The festal day will be celebrated throughout the Empire."

The Post says that the entire national press unites in welcoming the event.

### The Colonna Dispute.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The hearing of the action of the Princess Colonna against her husband for legal separation, began today, after several postponements. M. Dubuit, advocate for the princess, was pleading in another court, and M. Deveille requested that a further postponement be granted. M. Desjardines objected to any further delay, and the court ordered that the case be proceeded with. M. Desjardines said that the children had not been allowed to be taken to see Prince Colonna, despite the order of the court granting him that privilege, on the pretext that he was living at a hotel. Is not the princess, he asked, living at a hotel? He recited the history of the marriage, which took place in February, 1889. The wife's property, he said, formed a separate estate under her own control. This was according to Italian law, but contrary to European custom. Mr. Mackay, the step-father of the princess, had not given her a dowery. He had simply granted her an allowance. The illustrious family of Prince Colonna was not without fortune. The prince had recently inherited a considerable sum of money from an uncle. M. Desjardines argued that the rights of foreigners having domicile in their own country were inalienable and could not be attacked by the French courts. He discussed the plea of the princess that since his marriage the prince has lived in Paris, virtually abandoning Italy, and that, therefore, the action could be brought against him here. M. Desjardines quoted from the official certificate issued in December last to show that the princess undoubtedly remains an Italian citizen. The registrar of Naples law courts had furnished the defense with a certificate showing that the name of the prince appears on the jury list and he is a member of the Naples military club. The census of the department of the Seine shows that his domicile was in Naples, and that he merely had a house in Paris.

### A Small Alarm of War.

London, Jan. 25.—It was reported this afternoon that the Duke of Connaught, commander at Aldershot, had received orders to prepare to dispatch a body of troops to Egypt. The report was without foundation in fact. The Duke of Connaught was out all day with the troops on a divisional march. If any men be sent to Egypt they will be merely drafts to fill the vacancies left by changes in the British forces in Egypt. The English and French dailies which comment on the khedive's behavior believe, with a few exceptions, that the khedive's recent criticisms of British military drill in Egypt have no international import. Mr. Labouchere's Egyptian, published in Cairo, says that the matter was not of a serious nature and has been satisfactorily arranged. The khedive apologized to General Kitchener, of the Egyptian war department, and besought him to retain his post. General Kitchener consented to remain in office. Lord Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, deemed this apology insufficient, and has directed Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent at Cairo, to demand that the khedive publish a formal retraction of his strictures on the army and issue an order praising its conduct, and that he remove Maher Pasha, the assistant minister of war, who is charged with having incited the khedive to make his hostile criticisms. The Marquis de Reverseaux, French representative in Cairo, supports Lord Cromer. Mustapha Pasha, the Egyptian premier, will meet the khedive at Luxor, and there will draw up the apology which is to be published. There has been no hitch in Lord Rosebery's programme, and there is not likely to be any, hence the mention of war or transportation of troops to Egypt is absurd. It is probable that only a handful of militia will go to protect foreigners at Cairo, where native riots might occur if the khedive should not submit to Lord Cromer, an event far from likely. The general expectation is that he will sign at once the apology to be submitted to him at Luxor.

### More Anarchy in Spain.

Barcelona, Jan. 25.—Ramon Marrull, an anarchist workman, tried this afternoon to assassinate R. Larroca, civil governor of Barcelona. The governor left the prefecture as usual at 4.30 o'clock. He had entered his carriage and was giving orders to his footman, but as the footman was about to mount Marrull pushed by him, drew a revolver, and thrusting his arm in, fired twice at the governor. The governor was struck in the left arm by a bullet, but did not lose his presence of mind. Pushing open the door, he shouted to his coachman, "Arrest the scoundrel!" The few pedestrians on the street hurried to assist the driver, but before they reached him the coachman jumped from the box and with the help of a policeman seized and disarmed his master's assailant. Other policemen, who had been attracted by the shotting, took charge of the man and locked him up. He gave his name as Macon, and confessed that he was an anarchist. His object in shooting Senor Larocca, he said was to avenge Pallas, the anarchist who was shot for having tried to kill Gen. Martinez de Campos. Later he admitted that he was Ramon Marruel, but refused to give the name of the man who was with him in front of the prefecture and ran away after the first shot. The governor was taken to the prefecture and the bullet extracted from his jaw. His wound is not dangerous. The news of the shooting spread throughout the city before dark and half the population came out to discuss. While the general uneasiness was most perceptible a tremendous report was heard throughout the city. The harbor district was shaken as if by an earthquake. Much alarm was expressed by the people, as they supposed that the anarchists had blown up a public building. The explosion was, however, purely accidental. A large quantity of dynamite to be used in blasting for the new harbor works had been set off carelessly by a workman. Two workingmen were killed and great damage was done to property near the scene of the explosion.


### No Cure, No Pay.

Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of disease, over-work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, **do not despair, do not give up!** Forty years experience has proved that Dr. Clarke's celebrated method of treatment can be depended on with absolute certainty to effect a permanent cure. So confident am I, that it will cure even the worst cases, that I am willing to let you deposit the **money in your local bank** to be paid me *after you are cured* and not until then; this makes you *absolutely* safe. If unable to call, send for **free Question List** and **be cured at Home.**

Everything sent sealed, secure from exposure.

Call or address, naming this paper

**Dr. . D. CLARKE, Mer ll Block, Detroit, Michigan**


To prevent collisions between railway trains, a Frenchman, Professor Pellat, has invented a machine by means of which every locomotive on the road regularly registers its position electrically on a scroll of paper at the central office. The scroll is kept slowly moving along a cylinder. Electric contacts are made between points above and below it, which decompose some iodide of potassium in the paper and thus cause a blue stain. This happens every time an engine passes over certain levers arranged beside the track at intervals of a mile more or less. By watching the scroll the train dispatcher can see in an instant where every train is, and if any two of them approach too closely he can stop any engine at the next post telegraphically. An electric signal may be picked up by the locomotive with a "brush" on one of the wheels when it touches the registering fixture.

### One Helpless Little Woman.

She was a sweet little woman, with that air of appealing helplessness about her that is a distinguishing characteristic of the meek members of her sex who are usually referred to as "dear little home bodies." With a young man of the swagger overcoat description she boarded a car at Eighth and Bainbridge street. At Columbia avenue she motioned the conductor to stop. When her signal had been obeyed she arose and pushed her way through the crowd in the car to the platform. She had accomplished half of this journey when she thought of something and retraced her steps to the young man, who evidently did not propose to leave the car with her.

"Now, Jack," she said, bending over to him and speaking earnestly, "you will be home early, won't you"

Then she carried on an animated and whispered conversation with him until interrupted by the now thoroughly impatient conductor's admonition of "Car waiting for you, madam."

Again she started for the door, and this time succeeded in making her exit. She had reached the sidewalk when she suddenly turned and called to the conductor, who had just given the signal to start:

"O, dear! I've forgotten something. Please do wait one minute!"

Obediently the long-suffering conductor gave the signal to stop, and the little woman scurried back to the car, and standing on tiptoe rapped on the window to attract the young man's attention.

"Jack," she called, "I haven't the key to the house. You've got it!"

Jack rose from his comfortable seat and went out on the platform. The passengers stood aside making space so that Jack could step off or the little woman climb up to his side. Neither budged. Jack proceeded to search for the missing key. He went through all his pockets and drew forth and exhibited for the little woman's inspection all the various articles that the average man's pockets contain, but no key, not even a watch key. Meanwhile the conductor stood on his tip toes and clung to the bell cord, anxiously waiting the outcome of the search.

"Mary," exclaimed Jack, with an air of conviction, "I haven't the key. You must have it yourself."

Mary protested indignantly that she hadn't, and Jack was compelled to repeat the search through his pockets. Three cars were standing in procession waiting the outcome of this second search. Some of the grumpy passengers were beginning to grumble audibly. The conductor fidgeted and looked anxious, but apparently the bright idea did not enter his noddle to toss Jack off the car to his little woman and let them solve the difficult problem on the street, and the little woman made the situation more complicated by mounting the step to Jack's side.

"Mary," said Jack, in final desperation, "look in your riticule and see if it isn't there."

Mary demurred, but looked. The key was there. Then Mary bade Jack a leisurely good-bye and carefully stepped off the car.

The street railway resumed operations. At the end of the trip the conductor was discharged for the delay. He told the story of the incident and protested that he couldn't well throw the little woman off the car, and he couldn't get her off in any other way. The rules of the company, he protested, prevented him from ejecting anybody, even the young man in the swagger coat. The company declined to accept the explanation, and the conductor is now searching for another situation and saying rude things about women in general and helpless little women in particular.—Philadelphia Times.

The current work of congress is looked after by 141 regularly accredited correspondents in the press galleries of the senate and the house, and they serve 171 papers. New York is represented by 21 correspondents, who serve 15 papers.

Mr. L. B. Hamlen.

Of Augusta, Me., says: "I do not know the when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla; it was several years ago, and I have found it does me a great deal of good in my declining years.

**I am 91 Years**

2 months and 26 days old, and my health is perfectly good. I have no aches or pains about me.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

regulates my bowels, stimulates my appetite, and **helps me to sleep well.** I doubt if a preparation ever was made so well suited to the wants of **old people.**" L. B. HAMLEN, Elm Street, Augusta, Me., Sept. 26, 1891.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable.

# A Rare Snap

## FOR SALE

The finest business that can be desired, being two large branches of the Paragon Oil business in the States, with 2c. per gal. royalty on oil sold in two other large cities and other rights pertaining to the Paragon Oil Can. The plant alone is worth more than is asked for the whole.

Two good men can make a large fortune in a short time.

Easy terms. Apply Paragon Oil Co., Victoria. j20-1w


## PUBLIC NOTICE.

**The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: First street, between Bay and King's Road**

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.


# J. Horner & Co.

## ARGYLE HOUSE

# BARGAINS

## FOR JANUARY.

14 yds Canton Flannel for $1.
7 yds. Grey Flannel for $1.
6 yds. White Flannel for $1.
14 yds. Flannelette for $1.
12 yds. Toweling for $1.
15 yds. White Calico for $1.
Women's Heavy Wool Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.
Women's Cashmere Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.
Children's Heavy Black Wool Hose, 25c. a pair.
Bed Comforts, 75c. each.
Grey Blankets, $2 a pair.
Samples of Carpets, 50 per cent below wholesale prices.
One more Case of those 50c. Corsets, worth 6c.

# J. Horner & Co.

**An Ideal Food for Infants.**

## MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

A combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.


## PUBLIC NOTICE.

**The following named Street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: Stanley Street, from North Chatham to Bodwell Street.**

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.
j11-tf


## THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,

5 Gordon Street, Victoria.

This first class Private Family Boarding House, centrally situated, within extensive grounds, is open under new management for guests by the day, week or month at moderate rates. A few table boarders can be accommodated. Electric light and all modern conveniences.

j20-1m MRS. J. ECKERSLEY.


# $10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, 23rd January, 1894. j24

### BRITISH COLUMBIA PROTESTANT ORPHAN'S HOME

Hillside Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

Notice is hereby given that the twenty-first annual meeting of the subscribers to the above institution will be held in the committee room of the City Hall, Victoria, on Tuesday, January 30th, 1894, at 8 p.m., to receive the reports of the retiring officers, to elect a Committee of Management for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may lawfully be brought before such meeting.

Donations and subscriptions for 1893 forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. James Hutcheson, on or before Monday, the 29th instant, will be acknowledged in his report.

CHARLES HAYWARD,
j23 Honorary Secretary.


## WALTER BAKER & CO.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas) World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely:

BREAKFAST COCOA,
PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE,
GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE,
VANILLA CHOCOLATE,
COCOA BUTTER,

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

## W. J. STODDART,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.

Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staffs, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; seal teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $3.50; seal charms and pins, $2.00.

Repairs of every description.

**New York Hotel Building, Yates Street,**

Opposite Wilson Hotel.

N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.

# SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use IS THE BEST.

**Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.**

Manufactured by

**RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,**

ALBANY, OREGON.

## WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

**F. W. Nolte & Co.,**

**ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.**

417 Hastings street, Vancouver.

**VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,**

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and dispatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - Manager


## PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000.on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.
133 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. o19-tf


THE GREAT

*Hudyan.*

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures

BEFORE LOST MANHOOD AFTER

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

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KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W.G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
1y20 Agents for B.C.


## FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 55 Third street, Victoria

NO. 217.

# A BY-LAW

**A By-Law to change the name of a portion of the Saanich Road and to authorize the names of streets situate within the limits of the City of Victoria to be affixed at the corners of the said streets upon either public or private property.**

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. That the name of that portion of the street now called or known as the Saanich Road, situate within the limits of the City of Victoria which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue, being a continuation of the street known as Douglas street, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Douglas street, and the said portion of Saanich Road which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue shall hereafter be called and known as Douglas street.

2. It shall be lawful for the Corporation under the direction of the City Engineer to affix at the corners of any street within the City of Victoria, and either on public or private property boards or other signs with the names of such streets respectively appearing thereon.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Street Sign By-Law."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 20th day of December, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 26th day of December, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.


## Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

**Iron, Steel and Brass Founders**

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 50 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

**The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.**

## INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

**THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.**

NELSON, B.C.

1894.

## Harper's Bazaar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about Fashions; and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The Serials for 1894 will be written by William Black and Walter Besant. Short stories will be written by Mary E. Wilkins, Maria Louise Pool, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Marion Harland and others. Out-door Sports and In-door Games, Social Entertainment, Embroidery, and other interesting topics will receive constant attention. A new series is promised of "Coffee and Repartee."

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| HARPER'S MAGAZINE | $4 00 |
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Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $1 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES
THE WEEKLY TIMES
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

# NTOINE AND ANNETTE

## A Tale of the Plains,

BY ALICK BEGG.

In the old days when buffalo hunting was one of the chief pursuits of the natives of the Northwest the month of June was the time when most of the hunters and traders left Fort Garry bound for the plains. For weeks the neighborhood of the Fort would be dotted with their camps making ready for departure, and one by one the straggling parties would leave for some chosen central point of the meeting. At that time about one thousand men and twelve hundred river carts were engaged in the hunt and the industries connected with it. There were then the summer and the fall parties, the former starting from the Red River in June and the latter about August. During the winter many of the hunters remained on the plains killing the buffalo for the sake of the robes, the fur at that time being in good condition and these were brought into the settlement in the early spring and disposed of to the Hudson's Bay Company and fur traders. The products of the summer and fall hunts were pemmican, dried meat and tanned skins, tongues, etc. Pemmican, which was an important article of food in the Northwest, consisted of buffalo meat dried and pounded fine and mixed with an amount of tallow or fat equal to itself in bulk. The tallow was melted in large kettles and poured hot into an oblong bag made of buffalo hide, into which the pounded meat had been previously placed. The contents were then well stirred, the open end of the bag sewed up, and when cool it formed a hard, compact package, which was stored away until removed to the settlement and sold. Pemmican, if ordinary care was taken to keep the bags dry, would remain perfectly good for years and was used as the travelling provision throughout the Northwest. Dried meat was the flesh of the buffaloes cut in thin slices, dried and smoked, and although not so commonly used as pemmican, was also one of the chief articles of food with the natives of the country.

One summer in the sixties our firm did a very large trade with these hunters. In the early spring we took in several thousands of buffalo robes, and in the subsequent months we filled our stores to their full capacity with pemmican, dried meat and buffalo skins. It was one of the best seasons we ever had, and in the beginning of June there were more hunters camped around Fort Garry than I remember seeing before or since.

In exchange for their robes, meat and skins we sold the hunters flour, tea, tobacco, powder, shotguns, articles of clothing, etc, and in some cases they took with them small stocks of trading goods. The proportion of cash paid out by us was in most instances small, so that our firm in that particular year cleared in profits a large sum of money.

When the last of the hunters were about taking their departure that summer for the plains I suddenly made up my mind to go with one of the parties and return with the fall brigade. Accordingly I made known my intention to one of the hunters who always traded with me, and he gladly welcomed me to his camp.

He had about twenty carts, thirty horses and ten men, most of whom were married and accompanied by their families. He also had his family, consisting of his wife, a bright little half-breed woman and three children, and for their accommodation a neat little cart covered with a canvas top for protection from the wind and rain was furnished. There were several of these covered carts in the party for the use of the women and children, and the others were loaded with supplies, poles and leather covering of the tepees. The latter were the rude tents or wigwams used when camping at night.

When all the carts were loaded and everything was ready for a start we took our departure, the laden carts, each drawn by an Indian pony, going in single file, the one containing the chief hunter's family being last in line, and the men riding on their hunters alongside. I was assigned a good horse and rode in company with my host.

In this way we travelled for several miles, when at sundown we camped, cooked our supper, consisting of pemmican, flour bannocks made by the women, and strong black tea. Then a smoke, a few games of cards, and we turned in for the night.

The next morning we made an early start so as to take advantage of the cool hours of the day, and at noon we camped for several hours while the heat was greatest. Thus we travelled until in a couple of days we bade adieu to all signs of settlements and made our way out upon the plains. One day, when we had gone a considerable distance from Fort Garry, we came in sight of a large encampment formed on the banks of the river, where grass was good and fuel plentiful.

"There is our brigade," said my host, pointing to the camp. "We are about the last to arrive, I think," and as he spoke there came out riding to meet us a number of men on horseback, shouting as they raced in our direction. We were welcomed with pleasure and some jokes at the expense of my host for his tardiness. It was the central meeting point for all the parties to collect together and form one huge camp on the hunting grounds. As we approached we were assigned a spot where to unharness our ponies and place our carts, and this done I had time to look about me at the strange assembly.

The carts were formed in a ring, in the centre of which the horses had been driven for security, and close to the carts the tepees of the hunters stood, in each of which was a camp fire burning, as it was approaching supper time. It was a busy scene, the men being engaged in various occupations, some mending their carts, others repacking their goods, while a number were lazily lying on the prairie, smoking and cracking jokes with each other. The women of the camps were busy preparing the bannocks for the evening meal, and the children were running about playing and making as much noise as possible.

The next day a council of all the chief hunters was held, and a captain and other subordinate officers appointed to see that the laws of the plains were carried out and to direct the hunt when the buffalo came in sight. From that time on everything in the camp was controlled by a regular system based on laws known and respected by all plain hunters. For instance, no one was allowed to fire a gun unless by command of the captain, and no one was permitted to run buffalo singly. The captain's word was law, and the officers, who served as a sort of police force, were bound to see that the rules of the camp were respected. The brigade was divided into parties, each one under charge of one or more officers, and in this way they travelled until a halt was made for camp, when the carts would file off and form a great ring, inside which the horses were driven at night.

The hunters were a magnificent body of men, strong, active and the best riders probably in the world. Their guns, however, were very poor weapons, being mostly the old muzzle-loaders. When prepared for a dash after the buffalo each hunter filled his mouth with bullets, and as he rode he would pour a charge of powder from his horn flask or hand into the gun, and then, dropping one of the leaden balls from his mouth into the muzzle, would give the barrel a tap and then fire without placing the gun to his shoulder. It frequently happened in the excitement of the chase that the hunter would fire before the ball had time to reach the powder, and in that case the gun frequently exploded, often blowing off a thumb or finger. I saw a number of the hunters with their hands maimed in this way.

When everything was ready and the brigade about to start a party of strangers hove in sight coming from the direction of Fort Garry, and when they came up gave their names as Lord N—— and his companion Dr. Sharp, who, with a retinue of servants and half-breeds, were on their way to the plains. They at once asked to be allowed to accompany our brigade, which was readily granted, and then the start was made, although Lord N—— and his party had driven quite a distance to overtake us. Probably this fact was taken into consideration by our party, for we did not travel far the first day.

Lord N—— was an impetuous and overbearing young man, who seemed to forget that his rank and title did not count for much on the plains. Dr. Sharp was a tall, handsome man, whom I did not like the moment I saw him. He was a cool, calculating and selfish individual, as I soon found out, and utterly devoid of feeling for man or beast, where his own ends or pleasure were likely to be interfered with. But he was studiously polite and endeavored to make himself agreeable to the hunters and their families, and being also a good horseman he soon became a favorite in the camp. Lord N——, however, was not liked by the men, and his utter disregard of all the laws of the camp and openly expressed contempt for the orders of the captain soon brought him and Dr. Sharp into serious trouble.

It came about in this way. When we sighted the first herd of buffalo orders were at once given to form camp and no one was to venture out on the plain alone. The run had to be made under command of the captain. But Lord N—— when he saw the buffalo became excited and refused to follow the regular methods of the hunter or to wait for them. He expressed his determination to go out and have a shot at the herd, and called upon Dr. Sharp to accompany him, who of course could hardly refuse, although he advised the excitable young lord to be guided by the wishes of the hunters.

The captain of the brigade had warned Lord N—— against leaving camp, and when he found that the warning was about to be disregarded he called a few of the hunters together and gave them his orders. Immediately Lord N—— and Dr. Sharp were seized and both of them quickly tied to the wheels of a couple of the carts, where they could view the chase but not participate in it. To say that Lord N—— resented this treatment does not convey any idea of his feelings. He fumed and he swore, but it was of no use he remained tied to the cart wheel while the men in the camp were getting ready to go out after the buffalo. Dr. Sharp said very little, but it was evident that he felt keenly his ignominious position, especially as he and Lord N—— were left with only the women and children in the camp.

When the hunters rode off they did so in a body and very quietly, so as to approach as near the herd as possible without stampeding them. As they neared the buffalo and it was seen that they were beginning to take fright the word was given, "Ho!" and then there was a wild rush of the hunters into the herd, which numbered several thousand animals. It was every man for himself as soon as the captain gave the word to go. The strong, active and well-trained horses needed no touch of the bridle strap to guide them as they dashed after the fleeing herd, but as quick as the buffaloes fell under the well-directed fire of the hunters they would bring their riders alongside of others. The shooting was done at short range, the hunter riding close to his game until he saw his opportunity to hit a vital spot.

The shouts, the dust, the continuous firing of guns, and the noise of thousands of animals fleeing for their lives made the chase one of intense excitement. No hunter stopped on killing a buffalo, but rode on after others, and the identification of the animals killed seldom gave rise to disputes, each hunter seemingly remembering without trouble the exact spot where he dropped his buffalo. The run was soon over and then the hunters retraced their steps, each one claiming his animals on the way back. Then the work of skinning and cutting up the animals commenced, and the camp was a busy meat curing establishment for the time being. I have already explained the mode of curing the flesh of the buffalo, and may add that the women and children played an important part in the work.

Lord N—— and Dr. Sharp were released immediately on the return of the hunters, and for some days the former sulked, while the latter made the best of it, and even passed it off as a good joke. To tell the truth I would have been glad if the two had taken offense at their treatment and left the camp. I was not favorably impressed with either his lordship or his companion.

It was not long after, however, when certain events obliged them to take their departure from our midst, and it happened in this way:

In the camp was a beautiful young half-breed girl named Annette, who had for her lover a young hunter named Antoine Bouverie. They were much together and seemed very fond of each other until Dr. Sharp made his appearance, when a certain coolness seemed to spring up between the two. The cause of this was the attention shown by the doctor to the young girl, and which Antoine disapproved of. Evidently the lovers' quarrel was a bitter one, for it was observed that they not only did not speak but even avoided each other. Annette, while a good enough girl, was a very vain one, and the attentions of so handsome a man as Dr. Sharpe overcame her good sense.

The doctor took no pains to hide his admiration for the girl, and they were very frequently in each other's company. I trembled for poor Annette, and several times I was on the point of stating my views on the subject to the hunter who was my host, but a natural dislike to meddle in other people's affairs restrained me.

I noticed, however, that Antoine became gloomier each day, and I detected many an ugly look in his face when Dr. Sharp happened to be near. I fully expected that something serious would happen between the two men, when, as we were preparing for our second buffalo hunt (in which Dr. Sharp was to participate), I observed that Antoine placed himself close to where the doctor rode. I then determined to watch proceedings and keep myself on the alert, feeling sure that trouble was brewing.

When the word "Ho!" was given and the hunters made their first dash into the herd of buffalo, I noticed that Antoine did not fire a shot but followed close upon the heels of the doctor's horse. When I saw this I rode up, and, taking the young hunter by the arm I shouted in his ear:

"No foul play, Antoine. Remember I am watching you. Come to me after the run," I added. "I have something to tell you."

A quick look of guilt came to Antoine's face and my words evidently startled him, but to my relief I saw him begin killing buffalo, and I knew that all danger to the doctor was past for the time being.

That night I took Antoine aside and told him that I divined his purpose to kill the doctor, but that he must be mad to think of such a thing. I then reasoned with him about Annette and pointed out that she was only a foolish girl who would yet come to her senses.

"When it is too late," he said, bitterly.

"I don't think so," I replied. "Annette is a good girl, though she may be vain and foolish, and when she discovers, as she will soon, that the doctor is making a plaything of her, she will renounce him."

"Annette and I can never be anything to each other again," said Antoine, "but I love her and want to save her."

"Will you leave this matter with me?" I asked. "I have thought of a plan by which I may be able to open her eyes to the truth and save her."

"Yes," said Antoine, "I am willing, but if you fail then I will try my hand."

The next day I took an opportunity to speak to Annette and became a meddler in earnest. I told her that the whole camp was noticing her conduct with Dr. Sharp, and that he was only amusing himself at her expense. She was indignant at me, and I had some difficulty in persuading her to listen further to me. But I had a plan by which I hoped to prove the doctor's insincerity, and to demonstrate conclusively to her that he had no love for her, so I persisted, and finally she consented to aid me.

The doctor had frequently asked me to visit his tent in the evening, but I had never availed myself of the invitation. I resolved to do so now, and I arranged that Annette should stand outside in the dark where she could hear every word that was spoken. It was my plan to open the subject regarding Annette and to draw him out as to his real sentiments toward her in the hope that he would disclose the truth. This, I thought, would open the eyes of the girl to her true position, and the end I had in view seemed to me justified the means I was about to take to accomplish it.

That night, then, I stepped into Dr. Sharp's tent, and he apparently was glad to see me. He produced cigars and some good brandy and was as hospitable as a man could be. We chatted on several subjects, and gradually I turned on matters relating to the camp.

Suddenly I said: "By the way, doctor, you seem to be very much struck with the young girl Annette. It is the talk of the camp."

"A devilish nice little girl," he said, "and pretty as a picture."

"Yes," I said, "but your being with her so much is not doing her any good."

"How?" he asked.

"Well, for instance, there is a young fellow named Antoine who was to have married her, but it is all broken off through you."

"Why, man, I am not going to marry her," said Dr. Sharp.

"I am aware of that," I said, "but so much the more reason why you should not be with her so much."

"Man alive!" he exclaimed, "what harm is there in a little flirtation with a pretty girl. She's not such a fool, I suppose, as to think I am making love to her. The fact is, I mean the girl no harm; she is pretty and she is vain. Now I like pretty girls, and there is nothing I am so fond of as a little innocent fun with them. In a week or two at most we will take our departure and then Annette will make it up with her lover. Phaugh! man, you are magnifying the harm."

"No I am not, doctor. If I am not mistaken Annette looks at it in a much more serious light."

"Then she is a little fool, that is all I can say," remarked Dr. Sharp.

This was quite enough for me. If Annette, I thought, has heard all our conversation she will be edified. I almost expected to see her jumping into the tent and making a scene, so I changed the subject, and shortly afterwards I took my departure.

Now, I felt sure that Dr. Sharp had spoken to Annette quite differently from the way he spoke of her to me. I was certain in my own mind that he had made love to her and that she in the simplicity of her heart had believed him.

She was vain and foolish, but she had been untrue to Antoine, but she had not been led to do this in order merely to flirt with a handsome stranger. I really pitied the girl when I thought of the revulsion of feeling which Dr. Sharp's words must have caused in her.

She was not to be seen when I left the tent, but I felt quite confident that I had accomplished the end I had in view so far as she was concerned.

The next day I was assured of it by an incident that happened in the camp.

Dr. Sharp, seeing Annette, went up to speak to her, and as he approached she faced him until he came close enough, when, just as he uttered her name she raised her hand and struck him a stinging blow on the cheek. It was done in the presence of a number of men and women of the camp, and Antoine, a little distance off, saw it.

Dr. Sharp stood for a moment dazed, then he became as white as a sheet and walked away.

The next day Lord N—— and the doctor packed up their goods and with their servants and men left the camp. The doctor no doubt understood that somebody had overheard his conversation with me and told Annette. I don't think he suspected that I had anything to do with it, although he did not say good-bye to me. It was the blow and the circumstances attending it which he did not care to have explained that made a further residence in the camp disagreeable to him, so he had insisted upon Lord N—— leaving, much to that gentleman's disgust.

It took some time for Antoine and Annette to make up their quarrel, but this they eventually did, and on the return of the brigade in August they were married and still live in the settlement.

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It is probably not the coldest weather you ever knew in your life; but that is how you feel just know, because past sufferings are soon forgotten, and because your blood needs the enriching, invigorating influence of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the Superior Medicine.

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### A New Water Telescope.

Water telescopes of the old style were nothing more than boxes about eight inches square and three feet in length, having one end open and the other covered with glass. On forcing this endwise into the water with the glass end downward, or by weighting it, it is possible to see objects that would otherwise not be discernible on account of the refracted light.

A new patent is now being prepared which will prove an interesting and pleasurable addition to boating parties, and will enable anglers to observe more closely the habits of fish and to discover their haunts more easily.

Taking the old and primitive shape as a starting point, the inventor has arranged a set of lenses which are fixed to a swinging pivot in such a way that the motion of the boat does affect the steadiness of the sight. These glasses are in a metal tube about eighteen inches long, and which only protudes from the box a sufficient distance to be conviently placed to the eye. A small black cover fits over the top in such a way as to admit of the focus being adjusted.

After inspecting several California lakes and streams with the view of using the clearest and purest water for adjusting the lenses, the inventor selected the Crystal Springs Lake as the most suitable water for his experiments, and by permission of the Spring Valley Water Company completed his glass tests on those waters.

During the trials it was possible to watch with interest the movements of the numerous species of fish with which the lake abounds, to watch the effects of different bates and the curious manner in which some tempting morsels were treated with contempt, others suspiciously, and a few rapaciously sought after.

The patent will probably be a great boon to those in the South Seas who are engaged in fishing for beche-de-mer, and in coral or shell hunting. It will also be a boon to mariners in those regions, who are constantly loosing anchors on the reefs. The first experiments were made in those seas where it was possible to examine the bottom at great depths. The Crystal Springs Lake trials have been most successful, on account of the great purity of the water, but it is intended to try the instrument on waters not so clear as the Spring Valley Water Company's properties in order to prove its usefulness in ordinary streams.—S. F. Call.

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### The Earth in Space.

The nearest star that has been found is Alpha, Centauri, with a distance of four and one-third light years. Probably next in order is a small star, numbered 21,185 in Lalande's catalogue. It is about six and one-half light years off, while 61 Cygni, the most frequently measured of any star, is about seven to seven and one-half light years off. But let us take our nearest neighbor and try to see something of the isolation of our solar system in space. Let us try to conceive of a sphere of which the sun is centre, with a radius of 4.35 light years, so placing our nearest stellar neighbor on its circumference. Translated into the more familiar unit, its diameter is over fifty billion miles and its cubic contents nearly 350 cubic light years, or 70,000 sextillions (seven with 40 ciphers) or cubic miles, for a cubic light year is rather more than 200 sextillion cubic miles. Here is isolation indeed. The sun, with all its vastness, does not fill one 200,000 trillionth (two with 23 ciphers) part of the sphere that has our nearest stellar neighbor on its surface. The gigantic volume of the sun in such a space is like an isolated shot containing but one-half of a cubic inch immersed in the whole water of the sea, while a little speck, less than the two-millionth of a cubic inch, suspended in the 353 trillion gallons of the sea would represent the earth suspended in the sphere, the radius of which reaches only to the nearest star.—Prof. Schooling, in Knowledge.

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### The Spittoon Artists.

Other legislators when they desire the soothing indulgence in tobacco after the excitement of a debate or a speech retire to a smoking-room, but the Congressmen at Washington do their smoking and chewing in their places. It is said that while the tobacco habit may be a beneficial one individually for the many members of Congress addicted to it, in the long run it becomes exceedingly dangerous in bulk for the reason that the chamber is never properly swept, and foul-smelling quids and cigar ends are heaped in holes and corners, accumulating in large quantities in the ventilation shafts in the floor. The engineering Record discusses the situation by contrasting the possible effect of tobacco upon the legislation of the body with the bad smells and the disease expectorated into the fresh-air registers. There seems to be little use of considering the question from the standpoint or cleanliness, because the liberty of the American legislator to do what he pleases—to spit on the floor, on the ceiling or down the registers as the fancy takes him—is one of his most sacred privileges. The only hope of converting him depends on what sort of a bacteriological scare the sanitarians may be able to get up.—Empire.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

### Miscellany.

The Russian Government has shown much interest in the meeting place for the Twelfth International Medical Congress, in 1896. It desires that Moscow be selected as the city, and promises to donate 50,000 rubles toward the expenses of the Congress.

* * *

Sulphur is already used for bleaching in many industries, and a Providence man, having decided to apply it to the whitening of cheap material for paper, has invented a machine for the purpose. Putting the stock in an air-tight chamber, he pumps out all the air he can get. This leaves the pores of the fibre in a condition to admit more readily the bleaching fumes, which are then forced into the chamber and kept there a few hours.

* * *

The Hyogo News, Kobe, Japan, gives the following peculiar advertisement: "When my daughter was sick I prayed the Kompira of Sanuki providence for her recovery, pledging to let her pay a thanksgiving visit to the temple by creeping on her hands and feet all the way through in imitation of cattle, if she recovered. But, after all, it is impossible for a tender girl to creep several hundreds of miles to Sanuki. I should, therefore, like to find a substitute for her, and if anyone offering himself or herself be found suitable for the task I will give such person £200."

* * *

A correspondent of Engineering (London) in comparing the English warship Blake with the Columbia says: "Of course fighting qualities have had to be sacrificed in the Columbia for the sake of speed, and to what extent this is wise is a matter of opinion, and depends largely on the duties of the vessel. For instance, the United States cruiser would be better advised to use her superior speed to get away from the Blake rather than to get at her; but, on the other hand, the American ship would be more than a match as a fighter for any merchant-vessel. If it were considered desirable to have such a ship for our navy, it is questionable if the Engineering Department at the Admiralty would have sufficient power and freedom to produce it."

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Ayer's Pills are constantly advancing in the estimation of those whose use them. They improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, and powerful to subduing disease.

---

**How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.**

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong—

TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?

A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,

COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 88 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it for sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

DO YOU WANT

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To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion.

IMPERIAL

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,

Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria. m-w-xF

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Speedy. - Thorough, Permanent,

Describe the beneficial effects experienced by all using

Johnston's Fluid Beef

as a means of gaining Strength.

It hourishes and builds up.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

W. J. HANNA,

Graduate U. S. College of Embalming

PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,

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Office: 90 Johnson St.


## NOTICE.

In the matter of the Point Comfort Hotel Company, Limited, in liquidation.

All persons having claims against the above company are required to send in their claims, duly attested, to the undersigned, within ten days from this date.

Dated 20th day of January, 1894.

Room No. 2, A. H. SCAIFE,
Wilson House, Victoria. Liquidator.
j19-10t

## NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30d

## NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

VETERINARY.

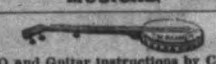
S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Ass., 1890. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 183; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.



BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer. Five Sister Block. 24

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P.O. Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 2, S.W. corner of Five Sister Block. 2nd flat. Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Pigard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja14 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Pigard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja25 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 126, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, 1-19 Scribe E.

PAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. R. FFRENCH, K. of R. & S. oct9

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. R. C. SMITH secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 138

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MIDWIFE.
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PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corder Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole license for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

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To put your watch in thorough and good running order, I will guarantee to do so, or charge you nothing.
C. TH. LUNDQUIST
Expert Watchmaker, 37 Fort St.,
Split-second, repeaters and chronographs my specialty. Terms as low as the lowest. Estimates cheerfully given. a14-tf

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Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
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EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
7 Government St., James Bay Bridge.
Mechanics, Laborers, Domestics,
And help of all kinds furnished on short notice, free of charge.
We respectfully ask your patronage.
J. W. BROWN & CO.
f23

NOTICE.

The Victoria and Esquimalt Mail and Express will make a change for two months, commencing 1st February to 1st April. Leave Post Office at 8—11—3. return at 9—12—4. W. J. KING, Prop.

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.
3 NIGHTS
And Special Saturday Matinee
Beginning, Thursday, Jan. 25th
The Calhoun Opera Co.
45 PEOPLE 45
Competent Orchestra
Chorus of 24
Every opera beautifully costumed and correctly mounted.
Thursday: "Black Hussar."
Friday: "Bohemian Girl."
Saturday Matinee: "Mikado."
Saturday Ev'g: "Said Pasha."
Prices, evening performances, $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Matinee, 50c., and 25c. Seats at Jamieson's.

CHARITY BALL
Given for the benefit of the poor of Victoria, by the
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,
—IN—
ASSEMBLY HALL,
—ON—
Wednesday, 31st January, 1894.
Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $1.50, can be procured from Watson & Hall, grocers; Dean & Cryderman, druggists; office of Kurtz & Co; R. Jamieson, bookstore; C. E. Jones, druggist; Geo. S. Russell; T. N. Hibben, bookstore; H. Waller, clothier. Or of the following committee: M. J. Conlin, F. Lolley, H. R. Rendell, Thos. Watson, E. E. Leason, F. M. Cryderman, Geo. S. Russell, O. P. Myers, G. K. Gilbert, Chas. Bush.
O. P. MYERS, Treas. ED. E. LEASON, Sec'y.
GEO. S. RUSSELL, Chairman.

A SOCIAL
Will be given on Tuesday, January 30th, by the Societies of the Central Church in the hall next the church. An entertaining programme is being prepared to consist of songs, recitations and readings, after which refreshments will be supplied. j25-td

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Woman cook for one person; good home for right party. J. W., Times office. j25-2

WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-26t-o11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An organ in good condition; cheap. Apply 6 North Park street. j25-6t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—3 or 4 doz. fine laying hens; one and two years; what offers. X., Times office. j25-3t

TO BE SOLD—Do you want to buy a beautiful present? Now is your time. An upright grand piano by Bush & Gerts of Chicago; perfectly new; cost nearly $600; will be sold to the first offer over $275 Cash. Apply 51 Yates St. j23-tf

FOR SALE—Royal Saloon. Apply at 40 Quadra street. j3-1m

FARM FOR SALE Or Exchange for city property. Apply Shore's Hardware Store, 57 Johnson St. ja 11-1mo

TO LET.

TO LET—Adjoining Government buildings, first class bedrooms with use of sitting room and fire; first class house-keeping rooms for married couple. 63 Superior St., James Bay.

TO LET—Furnished house of eight rooms, situated on Blanchard street, between Pigard and Pioneer; rent $25 per month. Address A. B., Times office. j20-6t

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO-LET on reasonable terms to proper party; short distance from P. O. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. j17-1m

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

FOR RENT—That beautifully situated residence on MacGregor Avenue, containing 8 rooms, bath and closets. This house commands one of the best views in Victoria. Apply to Ewen Morrison, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.'s Office. d26-1m

TO LET—Nine-roomed 2-storey house; large garden; near sea and cars; rent low. 224 Simcoe street, between Montreal and St. Lawrence streets, James Bay. d21-1m

TO LET—Two well-lighted flats, one 20x65, and one of 7 rooms. Apply to L. LEWIS, 46 Yates St., city. d7-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

SUITS TO ORDER—from $16.00 up, at 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

PANTS TO ORDER—from $4.00 up, at 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc.17

PRIVATE PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS of heads and photographs daily at the Balmoral Hotel by Prof. Cosens of New York. j22-2w


Prospective brides may be interested to learn that there are 32 days in the year on which, it is said, it is unlucky to marry. They are Jan. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15; Feb. 6, 7, 8; March 1, 6, 8; April 6 11; May, 5, 6, 7; June 7, 15; July 5, 19; Aug. 11, 19; Sept. 6, 7; Oct. 6; Nov. 15, 16, and Dec. 15, 16, 17.

* * *

A late census shows that of the entire population of New Zealand no less than ninety-five per cent. make a profession of religion in the evangelical sense, a fact for the consideration of that class of Christians who are opposed to foreign missions, and of the sceptics who tell us that foreign missions are a failure.


# THE DAILY TIMES

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# The Daily Times.

MORE "RUMORS."

The Hon. Theodore Davie is so often doing extraordinary things that no surprise need be expressed at his writing a letter to the Colonist in which a pointed snub of the editor is contained. And the Colonist, being completely under the thumb of the "little tyrant," and not now in a position to refuse his contributions, it will not seem strange that Mr. Davie's letter was not rejected. The following is the letter in question:

To the Editor Colonist: I was considerably puzzled at reading in your Wednesday's issue, under a prominent heading, the rumor of a parliamentary ticket, headed by Mr. James Dunsmuir, for Nanaimo, which "ticket" had been selected to contest a number of provincial constituencies, and I must confess to much dulness of comprehension in failing to perceive that the announcement of the ticket was "a little joke" until I read your leader in this morning's paper stating that such was the case. I would suggest to your "valued contributor" that the next time he perpetrates a "little joke" in your columns he should give distinct notice of the fact, so as to take no one unawares. THEODORE DAVIE.

The "little joke" from a "valued contributor" has not been appreciated by any person. Even the editor of the Colonist was compelled to disavow its patentity and to denounce it as extremely stupid and out of place. The organ having apologized for itself and party, it seems unnecessary that Mr. Davie should place himself on record as opposed to the "little joke," but probably the premier thought the opportunity to show his contempt for the "valued contributor" too good to be lost. It is, however, a little unkind of Mr. Davie to suggest that his own organ's "jokes" should be labelled, so that he may not be taken unawares, as were in this instance a great many government supporters, the Vancouver World included. The fact probably is that the "valued contributor" is not a joker at all, and meant exactly what he wrote.

VOTERS' LIST IRREGULARITIES.

Some days ago the Times referred to the fact that the names of some former voters had been left off the provincial lists for this city. We are not prepared to say how or why this was done, but the fact remains that the names have been dropped from the lists without the knowledge of the electors affected. It is quite possible that the omissions were accidental. In any event it would be well for every man who has the right to vote to see that his name is not among the names omitted, and we may repeat our reminder that there is still an opportunity to have names put on the list though the time may be found none too long. The condition of the Victoria list show trifling irregularities as compared with the list for West Kootenay. The Nelson Miner thus summarizes the defects which appear in that list: "A cursory inspection, it is said, shows that considerably more than 100 names—including many of the best known residents—have been dropped from the register. Men who have voted at every past election, and who have never left West Kootenay, find themselves disfranchised. The 'dropees' naturally are astonished and indignant, and have begun to investigate the state of the lists generally. It further appears that there is an enormous discrepancy between the numbers on the list known to the government in Victoria and such lists as exist in the district. The district has only received credit in the former for about one-third of its voters. This may affect the district seriously in relation to the distribution bill."

The mishaps are said to have arisen from there being two collectors of votes for the district, one located at Nelson and the other at Revelstoke, which circumstance affords another illustration of the government's phenomenal capacity for blundering. The Nelson papers say that the West Kootenay list should now contain at least 1,000 names, and the statement seems well within the range of probability. The deprivation of any man of his electoral franchise, either through accident or through design, is something that should be guarded against in every possible way, and we trust that all such irregularities as have occurred in Victoria and West Kootenay will be corrected before election day.

LIKE MASTER LIKE ORGAN.

On Wednesday Premier Davie accused Mr. Kitchen of stealing a document which he himself placed in Mr. Kitchen's hands before a large audience at a public meeting. Desperate situations often drive politicians to desperate devices, but we do not know that any premier before Mr. Davie has ever advanced what he knew to be a false charge of theft against a fellow member of a legislature. The incident will probably be looked upon, however, as quite in keeping with the premier's character. But the Colonist is not content to leave all the glory of this episode with the magnanimous premier. In its desire to fawn upon its master it deliberately sets out in to-day's issue to belie Mr. Kitchen's position and put that gentleman in the wrong. It insinuates that the document over which the trouble arose was "the draft of a letter," a "private document," which was concealed between two leaves of the copy of the public accounts handed by Mr. Davie to Mr. Kitchen. And this is done in face of the fact that Mr. Kitchen yesterday in the house made plain the true character of the document. It was a printed paper, of the same size and shape as the "Reply to Defamers" submitted to the house the other day, which many people have seen. When placed between two leaves of the "public accounts" a large margin of it was left exposed all round, and to talk of its being hidden in the volume is the veriest nonsense. Nor was it the "draft of a letter," as the Colonist asserts with the most brazen effrontery. As a matter of fact, it was identical with the "Reply to Defamers," except that it bore a different title and contained a letter from Mr. Davie which did not appear in the other paper. When this printed document was openly and publicly handed to him, it was surely the most natural thing in the world that Mr. Kitchen should look at it. And when he found that the one printed paper contained a letter which the other omitted, it was natural that he should desire to have it included in the correspondence. Where could a man with the nicest sense of honor detect anything wrong in that proceeding? On the other hand, where can a man with the slightest sense of honor find anything to commend in the despicable tactics of the premier and his slavish organ? "Arcades ambo." We cannot better characterize the doings of the precious pair than by borrowing and applying to them the Colonist's own words: "The meanness and dishonorableness of such a proceeding must be evident to every man who possesses a spark of right feeling."

THE GAUVREAU EXPEDITION.

To the Editor: It having been stated that my charges against the management of the Gauvreau expedition of 1892 were made because Mr. Gauvreau failed to select a certain route recommended by me, I now wish to correct the erroneous impressions thereby conveyed.

The main grounds of my complaint were and still are that Gauvreau's report in connection with that expedition is erroneous and misleading, as it deals with territory which he never saw.

Mr. Davie is reported as having stated that my charges were brought "piecemeal." This is untrue. In my letter of May 23rd, 1893, to Mr. Vernon I intimated that there were certain irregularities connected with the expedition which I would make known upon being guaranteed my time and the expenses incident to such an investigation. Mr. Vernon tacitly refussed to do this, and on the 20th of December following I again called his attention to these irregularities, having been in the meantime informed upon reliable authority that the Indians maltreated openly threaten revenge upon any member of the Gauvreau expedition they may meet in their territory in the future, which threats plainly show the condition of affairs to be most serious.

Mr. Vernon states that owing to the absence of several members from the province, it would be more difficult to investigate these matters. This is also incorrect, as all, save one, are at this moment in the country, and the absent individual could be procured.

As to the remarks of Mr. Hall, I have to say that the only person who might have furnished him with the information was a packer connected with the party for but a short time, and not likely to have a full or accurate knowledge of its doings. This party, however, was fully aware of the shooting affair, having found the Indian's pack and hat on the trail, and bringing into camp in a very excited manner the information to that effect with the words: "There won't be a grease-spot left of any of the party!"

Referring again to the main grounds of any complaint, I wish to state emphatically that the inaccuracies contained in Mr. Gauvreau's report cannot fail to do incalculable injury to the province. He speaks therein most glibly of territory over which he did not travel, undoubtedly drawing upon his imagination for descriptions. That my statements are correct is borne out by the fact that Gauvreau's maps have not been allowed to leave the lands and works department owing to their inaccuracies.

It has been for an official correction of these misrepresentations regarding territory supposed to have been explored by Gauvreau that I have been contending.

But, besides all this, the timely intervention of the government to mollify the Indians will undoubtedly prevent serious consequences. Nearly 24 years ago, for much less provocation, the Indians on the Skeena dug up the hatchet, blockaded the district and declared war on the whites, serious consequences being averted only by the prompt action of the government in compensating the natives for alleged losses. Prevention is cheaper and better than cure in dealing with aborigines. Should a repetition of the Skeena uprising take place in the section of the province referred to, it will be found an arduous undertaking to quell it. The native who was shot at, as I have charged, was a very dangerous character, vindictive and reckless, and will undoubtedly cause much trouble unless pacified, and any of the Gauvreau party going into that country before this is done takes his life in his hands. This is not by any means an alarmist's view of the situation, but is prompted by 40 years' experience.

That I have done my utmost to set the "tribunals of the province in motion" is evidenced by the fact that I appealed to three members of the executive, as shown by the accompanying letter to Hon. Mr. Pooley, who immediately turned the correspondence over to Hon. Mr. Baker.

WM. MOORE.

75 Blanchard Street,
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 10, 1894.

Hon. C. E. Pooley, Prest. Executive Council, Victoria:

Sir,—I have addressed two communications to executive members of the government, of which letters I enclose you copies. As these communications have been treated with contempt, I take the liberty of addressing you in your official capacity in the hope that you will be able to prevail upon the government to institute an inquiry into this most important matter.

I do not wish to drag any one into publicity, but I do desire the inquiry to be made in due form, and should it be found that wrongs have been inflicted upon the Indians through the lawless acts of the Gauvreau expedition—as I claim there have been—that the government compensate the Indians for the same and make known the perpetrators, as serious consequences will undoubtedly be the result of inattention to this matter.

The investigation might be held before the assistant commissioner of lands and works and the surveyor-general, to ensure dispatch and avoid retarding the business of the house.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) WM. MOORE.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

Fargo, N. D., Jan. 26.—Judge Roberts to-day admitted the will of W. C. Adams to probate, fixing the bonds at $50,000 Adams died six months ago, leaving $500,000 worth of property to C. T. Sutton, of New York, manufacturer, whom he owed a small obligation. The will was contested by Mrs. Caroline B. Topliff, of Seattle, Wash., a sister of the deceased.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The Tribune this morning says: "The Western Wheelmakers' Association is a thing of the past. The representatives of every firm in the Association met at the Auditorium yesterday and voluntarily disbanded the association. With its dissolution went all hopes of forming a wheel trust, for a year or two at least. The association represented a capital of $5,000,000. It included 16 firms, being all the leading ones in the west. When the wheelmakers got together yesterday they accused each other of cutting prices, and after trying to patch up matters they gave up the task as hopeless. Then they framed the resolution in which they unanimously resolved to dissolve at once."

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Preparations are nearly completed for the ceremonial opening of the Midwinter Exposition on Saturday next. A large number of visitors have already arrived in the city and a great influx is expected to-morrow. As the governor has declared the day to be a holiday, there will be a complete suspension of business. Many merchants have purchased tickets of admission in quantity for their employees, the object being to swell the attendance at the grounds. The parade proceedings have promise of being the largest and finest ever seen here. Bishop Nichols, of the Episcopal diocese of California, will open the exhibition with prayer. Governor Markham will deliver an address and Director de Young will declare the exposition open.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26.—Henry Galennie, aged 21, died suddenly last night. A post mortem examination will be held. After supper the young man went out. At a late hour he returned to his home. Shortly afterwards he began to groan. When Dr. Lemen came he found him unconscious and dying. He suspected poisoning and refused to issue a death certificate. The young man's father said he had been suffering from pains in the stomach for several days. It is believed to be suicide, although there seems to be no reason for the young man ending his life.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—The condition of Mr. Childs remains unchanged. He is slowly improving.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 26.—Philip Boogar, a well-known capitalist of this city, who has been on trial for several weeks for attempting to poison his young wife, has been acquitted.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 26.—Gov. Fuller has appointed Saturday, March 3rd, as Vermont day at the California Midwinter exposition, that being the anniversary of the admission of Vermont as a state of the union.

New York, Jan. 26.—A joint meeting of the managers of the trunk line roads and the Central Traffic association was held to-day. A new freight agreement was discussed. It provides for the establishment of joint agencies in all large cities.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 26.—A lively tilt occurred between Reed and Bynum to-day. Reed charged Bynum with quoting an expression of his, but in doing so mutilating it so badly that its force was entirely destroyed. Bynum replied that the change had not altered the sense of the expression.

The Expert in Paris.

Two gentlemen paid a visit to Paris last summer, one of them being a school teacher and a professed expert at the language. After spending a few days doing the sights of the city it was proposed that they should make tracks for a toy shop, and purchase some articles for their children before returning home. After considerable trouble they arrived at the toy shop, and our learned friend, the teacher, ever anxious to show off his proficiency in the language, made the purchase, mutilating the language in a frightful manner. After a considerable time had been spent in selecting half a dozen articles, to their profound astonishment the salesman behind the counter asked if he would "gif'e them a bit of string to tie them together." The teacher having apologised for his want of knowledge of the language, and the salesman on the other hand stating he visited Scotland yearly, they parted the best of friends.

* * *

By the Bertillion system of identification the length and width of the head are taken, also the length and width of the left middle and little fingers, the length of the left foot, of the left forearm, of the right ear, the height of the figure, the measurement of the outstretched arms and of the trunk when seated. It is said that no instance of all these measurements coinciding in two persons has ever been known.

## STROEBEL'S SCAFFOLD

Has Been Built and Finally Tested Before the Sheriff.

HE WILL DIE A ROMAN CATHOLIC

**Fifty Tickets Issued for the Execution—Stroebel Asked for a Revolver But Has Now Resigned Himself to His Awful Fate.**

Albert Stroebel, who will on Tuesday morning be executed at the provincial jail for the murder of John Marshall at Huntingdon on April 19th last, will die in the Roman Catholic faith. He is visited daily by the Rev. Father Nicolaye who will be with him to the last moment on the scaffold. Stroebel's mother, who died at New Westminster some time ago, was converted and died a Roman Catholic, and it was one of her last requests that her children follow her example in this respect. The execution will take place at 8 o'clock in the morning, by which time every preparation will be complete for the affair.

Stroebel's scaffold has just been completed. From the ground to the top of the platform it is ten feet, and from the platform to the iron ring in the beam, in which is fastened the rope, is an additional ten feet. The platform is reached by a flight of steps. In the platform is a trap door, or rather two trap doors, through which the body of the condemned man will fall after the fatal bolt has been pulled by the hangman. The bolt is loosened by a lever on the right side in the platform, which the hangman will pull when the black cap has been put over the head of Stroebel, and the attendant minister has commended the soul of the doomed man to the mercy of God. The body of Stroebel will have an eight-foot drop, amply sufficient to dislocate the neck and cause instant death. The scaffold is made out of rough timber; there has been no attempt made to give it a cheerful appearance, and a coat of dark green paint only adds to its grim appearance.

The bottom part of the scaffold is enclosed with shutters, so that the body after it has dropped cannot be seen except by those on the platform. The scaffold is bolted together so that it can easily be put together and taken apart. In this way it can be carried about the province. It is more than probable, however, that this scaffold will remain on the Island. There is another scaffold at Kamloops, where it was taken from Nanaimo a few months ago, and it is thought best to retain it on the Mainland.

The news leaked out that the new scaffold was now erected in the carpenter shop and a large number went to see it, not a few being members of the fair sex, who looked at the scaffold with dread, hardly daring to touch it. They said they did not believe in hanging, and if they had the franchise they would do away with capital punishment.

There was an official test of the scaffold on Thursday afternoon. No one was hanged but the drop was tested, also the strength of the rope, and the beam and hook to which the rope is attached. A weight was put to the end of the rope, and the lever drawn; the rope stood the strain and everything worked well.

The scaffold will be taken out to the provincial jail on Monday morning. The execution will take place in the jail yard known as the "old quarters." Only the hangman, the sheriff, the medical officer and the Roman Catholic priest who has been instructing Stroebel, will be allowed upon the scaffold. The condemned man will be called at 6 in the morning and partake of breakfast if he choose to eat. It will be his last meal, and from time immemorial the custom has been to give the condemned whatever he likes to eat at the first and only meal on the morning of the execution. The Roman Catholic priest will also be at the jail early and will conduct devotional exercises with Stroebel, and 20 minutes before 8 the death procession, headed by the sheriff, will form and march to the scaffold, where Stroebel will pay the penalty of his crime. There will be prayers on the scaffold, and the condemned man will be given a chance to say anything he wishes.

The death watch has been sitting by the cell of Stroebel since his sentence. It is the custom to have a man constantly on watch at the cell of a criminal condemned to death. This is done to prevent the man from doing himself violence, and to thwart any effort that he might make to escape. Several times Stroebel has asked for a revolver, and only a short time ago a letter that he had written to his brother, who is in the city and goes to see him, asked that he might be furnished with a gun. But these ideas of suicide, if they were such, have passed away, and Stroebel is resigned to his awful fate. He does not now act in a peculiar manner, but spends most of his time in prayer. Rev. Father Nicolaye is his spiritual adviser.

A Good Story of Tolstoi.

The German papers are fond of telling stories of Count Tolstoi. The Kolnische Zeitung says: Tolstoi's last play, "The Fruit of Enlightenment," was to be performed in the Aristocratic Club at Tula, and Tolstoi, being in the town, had promised to go to the dress rehearsal to superintend the players. A young noble, who took the part of a servant, had in one scene to drive out some peasants from his master's anteroom. He did it with such delicacy and gentleness that Count Tolstoi called out: "That is not the way; that is not natural. You must do as they did with me here, on the steps outside." And then the count related to his astonished hearers what had happened to him on coming to the Aristocratic Club. The doorkeeper had received instructions to let no one pass but the Count Tolstoi. Suddenly a sturdy, rough-haired "muzhik," dressed in a sheepskin coat and cap, arrived, and tried to pass him. The doorkeeper called to the peasant to stop, but the latter took no notice and quietly went up the steps. Then the porter lost patience, and in the best style kicked the peasant downstairs, where he landed in the snow. It was only when the supposed peasant convinced the astonished porter that he was Count Tolstoi that he was allowed to enter. "And there was nature," ended the count, turning to the amateur actor. "That is the way you must kick a fellow out, my friend."

* * *

The tens of thousands who have pored with delight over Sir Walter Scott's novel "Woodstock," making acquaintance therein with Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley and taking for gospel-truth the story of Sir Henry's brave defense of the old manor-house against Cromwell, will hardly thank Viscount Dillon, who in the December Antiquary (London) shows Sir Walter's story to be pure fiction. Sir Henry Lee is undoubtedly an historical character, and was a gallant, chivalrous man, but he flourished at the courts of bad Queen Mary and good Queen Bess, dying in 1611 at the ripe age of eighty-one, when the first James had been but eight years on the throne, when Oliver Cromwell was but twelve years old, when Charles the First was a year younger, and before such creatures as Cavaliers and Roundheads had been named.

**London Hospital Cough Cure**

MAINTAINS ITS REPUTATION

SOLD BY

**Cochrane & Munn,**

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

## SHORT LOCALS.

**Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.**

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—Suits to order, $16; pants, $4. R. J. Matthews, 101 Douglas St.

—The committee meeting of those interested in the opening of the Y. M. C. A. rooms will be held to-night.

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Canton Victoria, No. 1, P. M., will meet this evening at 7:30 p.m. in full dress uniform to initiate two candidates.

—Mayor Teague has a formal motion on the bulletin board authorizing the payment of civic servants' salaries for the current month.

—Ald. Dwyer will move at the next meeting of the council for the appointment of a committee to act with the water commissioners.

—Annual meeting of the First Presbyterian church last night. The managers were re-elected with the exception of J. McIntosh and J. Lake.

—The parlor social at the home of Dr. McGregor yesterday was very interesting. Several topics were discussed by the W. C. T. U. ladies present.

—In the police court Richard McAlpine and John McNeil were sentenced to three months' hard labor, for having a stolen overcoat in their possession.

—The Weekly Times, published to-day, contains a full account of the Corbett-Mitchell contest, besides 16 pages of local, provincial and general news. Copies ready for mailing at the Times office. Price, 10 cents.

—The Gulf of Georgia Canning Company, with a capital stock of $100,000 and headquarters at Vancouver, has applied for incorporation. Incorporators: Charles S. Windsor, A. H. B. Macgowan and William C. McCord.

—Police Officer Abel returned from Westminster last night having in charge Edward Gray, who stole $145 from a friend, Herbert Stevenson. Gray was arraigned in the police court this morning and committed for trial.

—The Montreal Canning Company, limited liability, headquarters at Vancouver, and capital of $200,000, ask incorporation. The promoters are H. Rhodes, J. L. Anderson, Robert Dickie, A. Judson Paterson and Joseph E. Miller.

—Phineas Manson was again arraigned in the police court this afternoon charged with ill-treating his wife and being the indirect cause of her death. The prosecution again asked for further time, and the case was once more continued until Monday.

—The Paragon Oil took the highest award at the Chicago World's Fair. It equals the electric light in brilliancy; neither smoke nor smell. Read the label and see what you are using. We warrant the Paragon Oil not to smoke. Try it. $1.65 per can. The Paragon Oil Co., 51 Yates street.

—The officials of the poultry association are hard at work on the details of the coming show, which promises to be a success. Anyone desiring entry forms can secure them by applying to the secretary, F. W. Teague, 134 Government street. The entries are advertised to close Feb. 5th, so intending exhibitors should set at once.

—The 40 supernumeries coming from England by the C. P. R. for the Pacific squadron, left Halifax for Esquimalt on Wednesday and are expected to arrive about February 1st. H. M. S. Garnet will leave Esquimalt en route to England to go out of commission about February 6th. She will call at the several ports along the coast.

—The Golden hospital seeks incorporation as a private hospital. Temporary trustees: W. G. Neilson, Beaver; J. C. Pitts and A. Denman, Donald; F. P. Armstrong and C. A. Warren, Golden; W. C. Wells, Palliser; M. Carlin, Field; R. A. Kimpton, Windermere; J. Brady, Thunder Hill; N. Hanson, Wasa, and R. L. T. Galbraith, Fort Steele.

—The Esquimalt marine railway is progressing rapidly. All the rock work is finished, and the inshore section of the slip proper is laid in its place, some 800 feet long. The dredger is busy lifting the broken rock up and placing it on scows, to be used in weighing the next section of the slip down in its place. It will not be long before the marine railway is ready for business.

—Meeting of the Diocesan Society in Temperance Hall last night. A "Smoker" was held. The following programme was rendered: Banjo solo, William Greig; recitation, Messrs. Boyd and Allen; comic song, W. W. Walls; song, W. E. Buck; song, Ross Munro; duet, Messrs. Buck and Aspland; comic song, Mr. Skene; song, Mr. Floyd. Mr. Greig, accompanist. At the close of the programme Bishop Perrin gave a short address. Next Thursday the land question will be discussed.

—The Calhoun opera company, of 37 people, are quartered at the New England.

—Another consignment of elegant wall papers at Weiler Bros. Look in and see them.

—Professor Cozens will continue his phrenological work in the city during next week.

—Full line of cocoa mats at Weiler Bros. All sizes; just the right thing for the dirty weather.

—Dr. Campbell will lecture on Robert Burns at the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society Hall to-night.

—The St. John's minstrels held their first practice last night for their performance at the Victoria Easter week.

—The steamer Premier did not connect with the Pacific express yesterday but brought the eastern mail of the day before.

—The school board will meet next Wednesday evening. The residents of Oakland will probably petition that evening for a school board.

—Thomas Dunn, Peter Dunn and Geo. W. Phipps, hardware merchants of Vancouver, have incorporated as Thomas Dunn & Co., with a capital of $250,000.

—The ladies aid of the Metropolitan Methodist church has elected the following officers: Mrs. H. Siddall, president; Mrs. McCulloch, vice-president; Mrs. Jenkins, secretary, and Mrs. Berridge, treasurer.

—The special revival meetings which Rev. Joseph Hall is conducting at the Centennial Methodist church, are being attended by many, and have been very successful. They will be continued during the week.

—Notwithstanding all we hear of hard times it is really refreshing to see the new goods at Weiler Bros. It is an indication that they have faith in the spring trade, which they believe will be away ahead of last year.

—John McLean died to-day at his home on John street after a long illness. He was 52 and a native of Manchester, England. He leaves a wife and family. The funeral will take place in Sunday at 2:30 p. m. from the Masonic temple.

—Prof. Cozens, phrenologist, is as usual meeting with good success. He has a full house every evening at Institute Hall and scores are taking private examinations at the Balmoral Hotel. Subject for to-night: "What shall we do with our boys and girls." Admission free, but a collection. The professor will lecture again on Monday.

### Lecture on Kootenay.

A free discourse will be given to-morrow evening, Saturday, January 27th, in the city council chamber, concerning the Kaslo-Slocan mining districts, and touching on the Nelson and Ainsworth districts, and generally descriptive of that part of West Kootenay, its lines of communication, public improvements, towns, mining camps, climate and characteristics, but more particularly descriptive of the now noted Kaslo-Slocan region, its mines and mining prospects, the character of its ores, the dry and wet belts, the present status of mining development, the out-put of the different mines down to the beginning of the present month, the ownership of the mines and mining properties of this fabulously rich region, its trade, where tributary to, and who is seeking to gain it. The speaker will be A. D. Wilson of Slocan, who desires to lay before the people of Victoria an authentic account of that district. Every person who is interested in the Kootenay country is invited to be present. The object is solely for the purpose of placing Kootenay in its true light before the people of Victoria. Proceedings will commence at 8 o'clock.

### Fruit Growers and Dairymen.

New Westminster, Jan. 26.—The steamer Capilano has arrived from the north with 45,000 pounds of halibut for the Westminster Fish Company. The company to-day shipped a carload of halibut to New York.

At the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, which came to a close last night, the following officers were elected: President, John Kirkland, Ladner's; First Vice-President, William Knight, Popcum; Second Vice-President, J. R. Anderson, Victoria; Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. B. Macgowan, Vancouver. The old board of directors was re-elected, with the addition of J. R. Anderson, Victoria; viz: W. J. Moggridge, Halls Prairie; Theo. Trigge, Salt Spring Island; Andrew Oleson, Victoria; Thomas Marshall, Cowichan; J. B. Cade, Mission; J. M. Browning, Vancouver; E. A. Wells and H. Kipp, Chilliwack.

The Dairyman's Association of British Columbia was organized last night with the following officers: President, W. J. Harris, Port Hammond; 1st Vice-President, G. T. Corfield, Corfield; 2nd Vice-President, H. F. Page, Matsqui; Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. B. Macgowan. A board of directors numbering 25 was elected.

### Opium Corruption Fund.

Information has reached this city, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, that Victoria opium-cookers have raised a large corruption fund to be used at Washington City to prevent reduction of the duty on opium from $12 to $6 a pound, as proposed by the Wilson bill. The reason is that the Hong Kong article is better than that prepared in Victoria, and, if the duty is reduced, will be imported legitimately from China, thus ruining the Victoria business, which has been fostered by the prohibitory duty and proximity to the United States.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.**

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

## COMPETING TELEGRAPH LINE.

**Local Company to Put Up a Wire to Connect With N. P. System.**

The petition presented to the legislature yesterday by Mr. Eberts for a charter for a telegraph line from Brownsville on the Fraser to Nanaimo is the opening step toward giving the province an opposition telegraph line. The company, which is headed by Mayor Anderson of Vancouver, includes Mr. Goodwin, his partner, Mr. Flett, a prominent Vancouver business man, Harry V. Burner, general agent on the mainland for the Great Northern, and Mr. King of Victoria, proposes to put up a line from Brownsville, the present terminus of the wires of the Great Northern, to New Westminster, and from there to Vancouver. From the latter point a cable will be laid to Nanaimo, and from there it is presumed they will reach Victoria over the line of the E. & N. railway. They are fully organized, have ample capital, and while the bill calls for the beginning of work before six months after the passage of the bill, should it pass the company intend to have the work almost completed by that time. Their lines will connect with the Great Northern, which has wires south and east. It is believed the bill will pass without obstruction.

## MELODIOUS SINGERS.

**A Night of Pleasure for Opera Goers at the Victoria.**

The Calhoun Opera Company opened their Victoria engagement last night under very favorable auspices. Every seat in the house and every box was taken. "The Black Hussar" was presented, and while there are several tuneful numbers in it and most of the choruses are pretty, the piece does not give full scope to all of the company. Miss Laura Clement, the company's soprano, has a voice equal to that of Miss Millard, who was the prima donna when they were here last, and has a better stage presence. She has a sweet, clear soprano voice, which she uses most effectively. She, with George Lyding, the tenor, are the only two who succeeded in raising the audience to any particular enthusiasm. Mr. Lyding is the best lyric tenor Victorians have heard in many years. Every one of his notes is pleasing, and in addition he is a very good actor, doing something more than simply singing his way through the part. He is very graceful upon the stage; this is particularly true of his walk and gestures. Douglas Flint was given a hearty round of applause on his first appearance. He is a very good singer and a clever comedian. His scenes with Cornish were very good. The latter is amusing in a manner different entirely from the average commedienne. Kirtland Calhoun had to make all of fun there was in his part, and while he got a good deal of applause he was playing a part that did not suit him. Mr. Schuster completes a combination of leading singers, who make up an evenly-balanced, clever opera company. The chorus is not as strong as it was last year, but still it is a good one. The soldiers' chorus and the German selections were excellent. The skirt dancing was enjoyable.

To-night Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl," will be sung. The caste is as follows:

Count Von Arnheim, Governor of Presburg ..... Wm. Schuster
Thaddeus, a proscribed Pole ..... George Lyding
Florestein, a nephew of the Count ..... Otis B. Thayer
Devilshoof, chief of the Gipsies ..... Douglas A. Flint
Captain of the Guards ..... Alexander Thompson
Arline, daughter of the Count ..... Laura Clement
Buda, her attendant ..... Louis Hashaw
Queen of the Gipsies ..... Sylvester Cornish

At the matinee to-morrow the Mikado will be sung.

### Marine

The bark Coromandel was towed to Tacoma to-day by the tug Lorne.

It was 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the steamer North Pacific got in from Tacoma and six o'clock before she sailed again. She has succeeded most admirably in getting back on the old schedule and the mails are in consequence rather disarranged. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the boat is entirely unfitted for the run and during storms will probably suspend operations altogether. Postmaster Shakespeare said this morning that he did not know what would be done as to the mail matter.

Few schooners of the Victoria sealing fleet remain in port. The schooners Venture and Ainoko sailed away yesterday on their cruises. The San Jose, Kate, Victoria, Minnie and Walter E. Rich are still in port. They are preparing to sail, and by the end of the month will probably all be away. Virtually the entire fleet will seal this year.

The collier Costa Rica pased up to-day for Departure Bay.

The steamer Mystery left for Haddington island to-day with Architect F. M. Rattenbury, A. W. Husen and party aboard. They are going to inspect the Haddington island stone quarry with the view of using the stone for the new government buildings. They will be away three days.

### PERSONAL.

W. M. Chudley is out again after a short illness.

A. Player, of Otter Point, is at the New England.

J. M. Witherow, of Vancouver, is at the Oriental.

D. Carmody came home from the Sound yesterday.

L. Boscowitz returned home on the North Pacific yesterday.

H. A. Simpson and M. Wolfe, of Nanaimo, are at the Driard.

E. Dunderdale came home from Vancouver on the Premier last evening.

William Brown, of the C.P.R., goes home to Vancouver in the morning.

Capt. O. A. Hastings, of the tug Enterprise, is registered at the Oriental.

Leslie Cullom, special agent of the U. S. Treasury, is in the city. He is at the Oriental.

J. Bradwell, J. P., of Salt Spring Island, is in the city. He is spoken of as a candidate for the legislature.

Jas. Rosenberger has arrived from New York to take charge of J. and A. Boscowitz's business in this city.

C. E. Renouf is home from the Mainland.

G. H. Cross and H. G. Wilson, of New Westminster, are at the Driard.

Rev. D. MacRae and wife returned from Vancouver last evening. They were attending the funeral of Mr. MacRae's brother.

Capt. James McAllister, of the steamer Alberta, and Purser Wm. Bethune, of the Manitoba, both of the C.P.R. line, are in the city with James M. Taylor, of Toronto. They are at the Driard.

### DIED.

McLEAN—At his residence, John street, on the 26th inst., John McLean, a native of Manchester, Eng., aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2:30 p.m. from the Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Friends are invited to attend.

Use Gibbons' Toothache Gum; sold druggists

**"CABINETS"** $4 per doz
**"CORONAS"** $5 per doz.

The newest and most beautiful style of photo. Soft, delicate and artistic. These prices are for Xmas trade. Skene Lowe, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

## ONE LITTLE SNOWBALL.

**Produces a Toboggan Load of Assorted and Serious Injuries.**

Nanaimo, Jan. 26.—The anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was celebrated by the Caledonian society with a grand ball given in the opera house last night. Like all previous affairs given by the society, that of last night was a great success. The ladies helped to make the event so successful. The dancing was kept up until 3 this morning.

While some of the young folks were coasting on Wednesday night down the hospital hill some indiscreet youngster threw a snowball at the steerer, striking him on the jaw. This caused him to lose control of the sleigh and it ran into the sidewalk. The few girls on the sleigh were violently thrown out, and Lizzie Calverly was severely injured. At 8 last night she was still unconscious. Young Collier had his collar bone broken and Bessie Hawkins was also injured.

The new White Star liner, Gigantic, is to be 706 feet long, and have engines of 45,000 horse-power. The steamships New York, Paris, Teutonic, Majestic, and Fuerst Bismarck, burn from 1.71 to 1.75 pounds of coal per hour per horse-power. Were the Gigantic's consumption as low as 1.67 pounds, and her actul horse-power only 30,000, she would consume 643 tons of 2,240 pounds each day, over 3,500 tons during a voyage of 5 1-2 days. And even this big load would in practice be increased by 500 or 1,000 tons, perhaps, as a margin of safety.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

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FOR 7 DAYS ONLY.

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BLEACHED COTTONS, Sheetings, Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, Black Cashmeres, Ladies' Kid Gloves, all of which will be put in the sale.

SEE HAND BILLS for particulars in all departments.
Store Closed on Tuesday.

Sale to Commence Wednesday, Jan. 24

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Also Second Consignment of Wall Papers.

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The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturers

# PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

## Discussion on Dr. Watt's Motion to Increase Chinese Head Tax.

## BATCH OF BUSINESS DISPOSED OF

**The Calm After Wednesday's Storm—Several Bills Advanced a Stage—The Attorney-General and Mr Kitchen Have Another Short Argument.**

Thursday, Jan. 25.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Bishop Perrin.

The petitions received on Wednesday were received.

Mr. Watt moved that an humble address be presented by this house to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to again move the Dominion government to increase the per capita tax on Chinamen coming into the Dominion to $100 each; at the same time strongly expressing the opinion of this house that three-fourths of the moneys received at British Columbia ports from the proposed higher tax, or (if such higher tax be not imposed) from the present tax of $50, should be paid to this province, as the chief injury from the presence of these Chinamen is sustained by this province, and not by the Dominion.

The mover said he need not say much about the petition, as a similar one had been passed last year. No one would dispute the fact that the Chinamen were undesirable residents. One white man was better than twenty Chinamen. He himself would sooner have them entirely prohibited from entering the province.

Hon. Mr. Davie did not think that any one would disagree with the latter part of the resolution. While in Ottawa in 1892 he had pressed the matter upon the Dominion government, but so far justice had not been done. He was also in favor of the first part of the resolution. This was the proper manner to deal with the question. Even the $50 tax had had the effect of keeping out many Chinamen. The higher the tax the less encouragement there would be for Chinamen to come. The motion was a reasonable one.

Hon. Mr. Beaven had been in hopes that the government would give the house some information about the effect of similar resolutions passed by the house in 1891-92-93. It was very necessary to prevent Chinamen from entering the province. He had time and time again pressed on the government the necessity of putting a clause in private bills prohibiting the employment of Chinmen. If this was done it would keep many Chinamen out of the province. Whilst, unfortunately, there are hundreds of white men out of employment there are very few Chinamen out of work. The legislature should do all they could to give the white men prefesence to the Chinamen. Because the legislature could not get the Dominion government to do something they should not desist. The trouble was that the Dominion government could not be made to understand the question. They seemed to consider that the welfare of the railway company that runs steamers to China and Japan was of more importance than the welfare of the people of the Pacific province. The return certificate should be abolished. If the people would refrain from employing Chinamen and the government would prevent them from working on public works it would decrease the number of Chinamen here. If the government would set the example it would have a good effect.

Mr. Keith hoped the resolution would be pressed on the Dominion government by the government. One of the reasons why there are so many white men out of employment is the fact that there are so many Chinamen. The premier had said that he favored the resolution. But practice was better than theory. If the leader of the opposition's resolutions to prevent Chinamen from working on public works were adopted it would have more effect on the Dominion government than resolutions. If the government was as patriotic as they say they are they would do more to help the white man against the Chinamen. The Chinamen were draining away money from the province. The way to do away with the Chinamen would be to tax every man who employed Chinamen. White men would then be encourage to come here.

Mr. Hall personally did not think more of Chinamen than any one else, but the house should before passing the resolution consider whether the province could do without Chinamen. He would be willing to prevent Chinamen from going into the laundry business or from working as domestics. But there were industries that could not be conducted without Chinamen. There are many gold mines worked by Chinamen that would not be worked by white men. The salmon canneries could not be conducted without them. There is a very small margin for profit in the canning business. If Chinamen were shut out the canneries would be closed down. In the east white men and women are paid starvation wages, even less than Chinamen receive here. Chinamen could not compete with the factory labor employed in Montreal.

Mr. Horne was in favor of the resolution. All industries in other parts of the world were carried on without the aid of Chinamen, and there was no reason why the industries of British Columbia could not do without them. If the Chinamen were done away with the white population would soon double. A statute to prevent the employment of Chinamen would have more effect than a resolution.

Hon. J. H. Turner was cordially in favor of the latter portion of the resolution. He had endeavored to induce the Dominion government to give this province a larger portion of the tax. Unfortunately, at the present time it would be impossible to carry on the canneries without Chinamen. White men could not work for the low wages paid to Chinamen, and these wages could not be raised on account of the low prices obtained for the salmon. Through the labor of Chinamen $2,000,000 had last year been brought into the province, only $400,000 of which had been paid to Chinamen. He would vote for the resolution.

Mr. Hunter said the general election was dangerously near, and it was therefore necessary for every member to place himself on record. He was in favor of the resolution. The first thing to do was to prevent Chinamen from entering the province. When they are here they must be employed. If not employed on public works they would be employed otherwise. The duty of the government was to press the matter strongly on the Dominion government.

Mr. Kitchen said on the Columbia river one of the most successful canneries had been canning with white labor. The fact that additional canneries were being erected on the Fraser river proved that the canning business did pay. Capitalists did not put their money in concerns that did not pay.

Mr. Hall said the canners on the Columbia worked under very different circumstances. In the first place they had a market of their own.

Mr. Stoddart denied that the farmers of Lillooet depended on the Chinamen. The Chinamen traded among themselves. An honorable member should look beyond his own district and consider the question from a provincial point of view. He was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Forster contended that capitalists would not erect canneries if they did not pay.

Mr. Rogers thought it would be better to bring men from the east to do the work. There were thousands of men who would be only too glad to work for what Chinamen are now receiving.

Mr. Smith did not think there was much harm in the resolution. In the upper country nine out of every ten Chinese are employed by white men and therefore they had the remedy in their own hands. He had been in the country for 34 years and had been in many businesses but he had never found it necessary to employ a Chinaman.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the leader of the opposition should remember, when he charged the government with being insincere that the Dominion government could not be made to do anything in the matter, when the leader of the opposition was in power.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—What I said was that the Dominion government could not be well called to task when the legislature refused to pass a resolution preventing Chinamen from working on railways and other works controlled by the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The evils of the resolution so often introduced by the leader of the opposition had been pointed out.

Mr. Cotton said it was gratifying to those who had always favored anti-Chinese resolutions to notice the change that had come over the house, especially the change in the member for Comox. The legislature had power to stop the employment of Chinamen on certain works and they should take advantage of that power. The government had refused to prevent the employment of Chinamen in the coal mines. If the agents who send the Chinamen to the country knew that Chinamen would not be employed in the mines or on the railways they would not send them over. If the house placed the principals that they advocated in their acts it would do more to press the matter on the Dominion government than a resolution would.

Dr. Milne proposed to vote for the resolution as he had voted for previous ones. It was time to put a stop to the importation of Chinamen. It was to be hoped that the Dominion government would take this matter into consideration. The government should have shown their sincerity in this matter by voting for the resolutions introduced by the leader of the opposition last year. The sooner white men are found to take the places of Chinamen the better it will be for the province.

Mr. Semlin had always voted against the importation of Chinamen and had voted for the restrictions proposed to be placed on those here. He questioned the expediency of coupling two questions in the one resolution. The petition requesting the Dominion government to increase the tax should first be impressed on the government. He hoped that the members who had spoken for the resolution would be as sincere after the election as they are at present.

Dr. Watt spoke briefly in answer to the arguments advanced by members in opposition to the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith moved that an order of the house be granted for a return of all correspondence between the chief commissioner of lands and works and Mr. Gauvreau and Captain Moore, regarding the management of the Gauvreau expedition in the northwestern portion of the province in the year 1892.

The motion was adopted.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Turner, the speech of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor at the opening of the present session will be taken into consideration on Friday.

Mr. Brown moved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, praying him to cause to be sent down to this house a return showing in detail: (a) All the appointments made to the provincial health board since July 1st, 1892. (b) Salaries and allowances paid to persons so appointed.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that the health bill had not been put in force last year as there had been no signs of an epidemic, but they were ready to enforce it when occasion required.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sword asked the hon. the leader of the government: "Upon what terms was the time for commencing the actual work of construction on the Canadian Western Central railway extended to 1st August, 1894?"

Hon. Mr. Davie—No new terms were imposed.

Mr. Sword asked the hon. the minister of finance if the bond given by the Canadian Western Central railway company as security that $50,000 would be expended within a year in surveys for the purpose of locating the railway, had been declared forfeited?

Hon. Mr. Turner—No steps have been taken in the matter.

Mr. Sword asked the minister of finance: "What sums have been diverted to newly formed municipalities between the preparation of the estimates last year and the present time, as stated in clause 13 of the address in reply to the speech of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor?"

Hon. Mr. Turner—The estimate of the amount derivable from property taxes was held on a calculation from the rolls of 1892, the assessment of which was made in 1891. Consequently all sums diverted to the municipalities formed in 1892, affect the estimate of revenue made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1893. The sum so diverted amounts approximately to $40,000 in the following municipalities: Sumas, Nicomen, Dewdney, South Vancouver, Mission, Burnaby, Matsqui, Spallumcheen and Vernon.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a return of the correspondence between himself and H. C. Beeton.

The House went into committee, Mr. Booth in the chair, to consider the lodger's relief bill. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the partnership bill. The bill, he said, had been brought in at the request of the boards of trade of the province, the members of which considered it necessary to have such a bill. The first part dealt with general, the second with limited partnerships and the third to the registration of general partnerships.

The bill was read a second time and rule 23 being suspended, the house went into committee, Mr. Sword in the chair, to consider it. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the witnesses and evidence bill. He said the object of the bill was to settle questions that often arose in the court.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Kitchen rose on a question of privilege to correct portions of the report in the Colonist of what he said Wednesday. What he said about Mrs. Stone at Barkerville was that she gave him a copy of a minute-in-council, which the Attorney-general had given her in mistake for circular headed: "Facts and Figures." He read from a shorthand report to show that the Colonist had misreported him. The Colonist also misreported him in regard to what he said about the Chilliwack meeting.

Hon. Mr. Davie suggested that the shorthand report had been taken by an eavesdropper. Mr. Kitchen did give the house to understand that he (Mr. Davie) had given him the document at the Chilliwack meeting inadvertently.

Mr. Kitchen—The shorthand notes show what I said and they were not taken by an eavesdropper but by a reporter in the press gallery. You gave me the document in public and must have known it or you would not have came to me and told me not to use it.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he had given Mr. Kitchen copies of the public accounts and afterwards told him that he did not know whether he should have given them to him as they were not public until they had been laid before the legislature. The Document with others were in the public accounts book.

Mr. Kitchen—Mr. McLagan had a copy of the public accounts several days before you handed me a copy. You could not have given me the document without knowing it. Several parties heard you ask me not to use it.

Mr. Brown—Mr. Kitchen acted very honorably about the document. He would not even show it to his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker asked if some other room than the library could not be used for the meetings of the private bills committee. A number of strangers attended the meetings and it would be impossible to keep the library in order when so many strangers visited it. He also reminded those interested in private bills, that hereafter any irregular bills would have to pay double fees.

Hon. Mr. Davie said another room would be found for the committee meetings.

Mr. Eberts presented a petition from R. A. Anderson and others for a telegraph line from Nanaimo to Brownsville.

The house adjourned at 5.50.

### NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Turner—On Monday next. For leave to introduce a bill entitled "An act to consolidate and amend the acts respecting the provincial board of horticulture."

Mr. Horne—On Monday next: Whereas by an act entitled "An act authorizing the transfer of certain public property to the provincial government, chapter 7, 54 and 55 Victoria, the governor-general-in-council may by such instrument as he authorizes for that purpose transfer without pecuniary consideration to the province of British Columbia all the interests of Her Majesty in the rights of Canada to the foreshore of every or any stream, river, lake, harbor, bay, open sea or other territorial waters of Canada within the limits of this province; and whereas the corporation of the city of Vancouver is desirous of obtaining for public purposes all that portion of False Creek lying to the east of Westminster avenue in the city of Vancouver, together with the tidal lands of the same and the right to dam and drain the said portion of False Creek:

Be it therefore resolved that a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor praying his honor to take such steps as he may deem necessary to have that portion of False Creek and tidal lands referred to transferred to the province of British Columbia for the purpose of having the said tidal lands conveyed to the corporation of the city of Vancouver.

By Mr. Kitchen—On Monday next. To ask the chief commissioner of lands and works—What portion of Vancouver island is included in the "coast district"?

By Mr. Kitchen—On Monday next: To ask the finance minister—On what date and on what terms or consideration was $20,000 granted to the Island Mountain Quartz Mining Co.?

By Mr. Kitchen—On Monday next: To ask the chief commissioner what crown grants have been issued for mineral claims under both mining acts (mineral and placer)?

By Mr. Kitchen—On Monday next: To ask the finance minister—What taxes have been paid on crown grants issued under mineral and placer mining acts?

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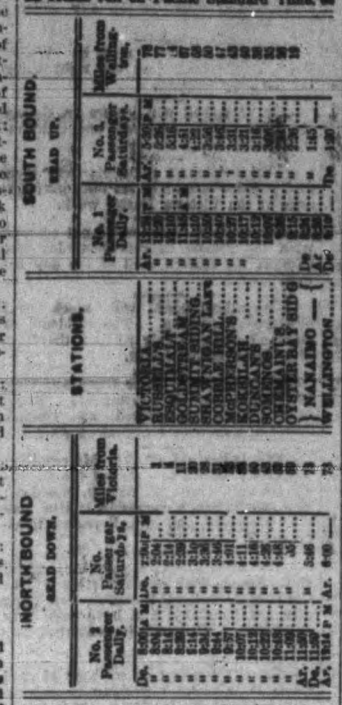


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No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 7 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 5 P.M.

Walla Walla - - Jan. 28

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Scenic Route of the World.

Cheap Rates and Fast Time

TO ALL POINTS

East and South East.

THROUGH SLEEPERS on all trains to St. Paul and Montreal.

ELEGANT UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS leave daily for St. Paul and Minneapolis. Every Tuesday for Boston and every Saturday for Toronto running through WITHOUT CHANGE.

STEAMSHIP DEPARTMENT.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama Feb. 5th.

R. M. S. Arawa for Australian ports via Honolulu Feb. 16th.

All Atlantic steamship lines represented. For ticket rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Steamship Co'y.

In connection with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

The Shortest Route to

JAPAN and CHINA

Proposed Sailings of Steamers 1893-1894.

(Subject to alteration.)

WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria ..... Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma ..... Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul ..... Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria ..... Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma ..... April 4th
Steamship Mogul ..... April 25th
Steamship Victoria ..... May 16th

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria.
Or R. R. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N. P.R.R. Co., Victoria.

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The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

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Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

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E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agent. Tacoma, Wash.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

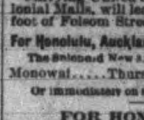
Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria ..... Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox ..... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo ..... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ..... Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Yaldes Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, at C. Shore's store.




The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco,

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New Steel Screw Steamer

Monowai.....Thursday, Feb. 8th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Regina mails

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (2,900 tons) Saturday, February 17th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. CONNON, Agent, Death & Square, Victoria.

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class couches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. A. RATTRAY, General Agent, No. 4 Adelphi Block, Govt. st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.
F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minnesota.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

5 Cases New Spring Goods just to hand.

SQUARE CUT COATS AND VESTS.
SAC AND MORNING SUITS.
TWEED SUITS. MELISSA CAPES.

B. Williams & Co.,

See our All Wool TWEED SUITS. Best value ever shown in Victoria.

Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

## KOOTENAY CROPPINGS.

Progress of Events at the Mines and Mining Towns.

### ANOTHER WANDERER'S BODY FOUND

**Trout Lake Prospectors Hopeful—Swedish Laborers Making Rome Howl—Politics in Kaslo—Trying to Improve the Chinese.**

(Nakusp Ledge.)

The sleigh road between New Denver and Kaslo is in bad shape.

J. G. McLean having finished his contract on the railway, his workmen have been crowding into town, awaiting the return of the paymaster. The men, who are mostly Swedes, have been making Rome howl with a vengeance.

A. Wilson, manager of Bourne Bros.' general store, will shortly pack his grip and depart for his old home in Merrie England, eventually winding up in the gold fields of South Africa.

Nakusp's herds of vagrant swine have been sadly diminished during the past fortnight to provide fresh meat for the needy populace. Beef, veal or mutton are almost worth their weight in gold, and as for eggs—well, there are none.

Game is reported to be scarce in the surrounding country. Trappers expect to make a haul of small fur-bearing animals in the latter part of February or March.

Kaslo's fire department has received a new hook and ladder truck. A hose house is to be built by the city council on the corner of Front and Fourth streets.

One feature of the Canadian Pacific's policy seems to be certain. That road proposes to control the Slocan ore shipments, and even the American miners are beginning to weaken and confess that if the Great Northen or the Northern Pacific want a share of the traffic it is time for them to begin to hustle for it. At present the Canadian Pacific offers to haul ore from Kaslo to Revelstoke, and thence to Swansea, Wales, for $17 per ton. As soon as the Nakusp & Slocan railway is completed it is hinted this rate will be cut down as low as necessary to break down all competition. The fact that the Swansea smelters save all parts of the ore gives them a great advantage in competing for everything but pure silver-lead propositions.

Rumore are rife as to the early completion of the Pilot Bay smelter, but according to the recent statement of Dr. Hendryx, one of the shareholders, that contingency depends entirely upon the question of transportation. We believe the operation of these large works, much as it would benefit the Slocan country, will not begin until such time as the district is girded with railways for the conveyance of ore, but more particularly the C. P. R. through line to the Crow's Nest Pass, whence the smelter will draw its fuel supply.

G. Hardy and a companion, who have been trapping on Hall creek, came in yesterday with a large and varied pack of furs, including some magnificent beaver pelts.

Just before the Lytton pulled out from the head of the lake on Tuesday morning three unknown men came alongside in a row boat and stated that they had discovered the body of a man but a few hours before. Pressed for particulars, they said that the body was lying close to the water's edge at Albert point, several miles distant. It was that of a middle-aged man, medium height and somewhat dark in complexion. He was in his shirt sleeves, his coat being wrapped up as a pillow under his head. Nothing was found in his clothes to identify him in any way, but from his appearance it was thought he was a railway grader. It is surmised that the poor fellow had attempted to walk from here to the head of the lake, and, becoming exhausted, had lain down to rest, being frozen to death as he lay.

(Nelson Tribune.

In every community are people with "fads," and Nelson has its faddists. The faddists of Nelson believe that the Chinese are a much abused people, and a helping hand is extended them. One Chinaman has been induced to embrace Christianity and several more induced to attend the public school. The one that has embraced Christianity has quit gambling and smoking opium, and those that attended the public school have quit attending the public school. The one that embraced Christianity did so, say his countrymen, because he has a garden and wants a market for the vegetables he raises. The ones that attended the public school did so, says Madame Rumor, without the permission of the school directors. However, all is well that ends well. The Christianized Chinaman will sell his vegetables to the Christians who Christianized him, and the school directors will see to it that adult Chinese do not attend the public school.

(The Miner.)

It is generally stated that the services of S. P. Tuck as city clerk will be dispensed with. He was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of City Clerk Anderson. The intention of the new council is to economize by combining the offices of city clerk and city solicitor. The dual role will probably be enacted by C. W. McAnn.

Arrangements are being made to hold a public meeting in Kaslo on Thursday to consider the proposed political convention. It is generally understood that the meeting will throw out the plan as suggested by the Tribune and formulate another to be submited to a public meeting in Nelson, and if the two places can agree upon a plan the electors of Kaslo will endorse the convention idea. It is also said that if any attempt is made to maintain the inequalities of the present draft of representations a movement will be made to have such places as Argenta, Lardo, Duncan City and Bonanza City added.

(Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.)

Some parties just in from the north end of the lake report that a good gold prospect has been struck in that vicinity. The rock shows iron pyrites and decomposed red quartz, which, as every one versed in mines knows, is a very sure indication that gold is present in paying quantities. A mining expert who saw some of the rock says that he believes that this location, contrary to the general history of the gold prospects in this country, will turn out a very rich find, and will go to prove that there is undoubtedly a considerable quantity of the noble metal in the Kaslo-Slocan country.

Three prospectors from Trout Lake have been in town this week endeavoring to negotiate the sale of three very good prospects. The specimens which they brought with them contain sulphurets of silver of a rich character, some of it running to over $100 to the ton. They say that although but little work has been done in the Trout Lake district lately, a large number of good locations have been made and they confidently expect it to become one of the most important mining districts in West Kootenay.

The Virginia, of which mention was made in these columns about two weeks ago and which is situated one and a half miles from the wagon road in the Whitewater basin, has been showing very good results. A force of five men have in the very quick time of one month driven in a tunnel of 80 feet and have come upon quite a large body of ore, which runs to about 170 ounces to the ton.

### THERE MAY BE MILLIONS.

**A Nova Scotia Pit That is Thought to Hold Untold Wealth.**

Much fiction has been written concerning great sums of money and vast quantities of jewels buried by pirates some 200 years ago somewhere along the Atlantic coast. But the following account of the buried treasure has to do only with facts as stated by men now living and who had a hand in them, or as told by men now dead: That a shaft about 13 feet in diameter and about 100 feet deep was sunk on Oak Island, in Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, before the memory of any now living; that this shaft was connected by an underground tunnel with the open ocean, about 305 feet distant, that at the bottom of this shaft were placed large wooden boxes in which were precious metals and jewels; that many attempts have been made, without success, to obtain this treasure; that it is reasonably certain the treasure is large, because so great a trouble would never have been taken to conceal any small sum; that it is now entirely feasible to explore this shaft and recover the treasure still located therein.

Oak Island is situated near the head of Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia. A narrow channel separates it from the mainland at that point known as the western shore and four miles from the town of Chester. The island is about a mile in length and half a mile broad. The formation is very hard, rough clay. The eastern end was originally covered with oak timber, several groves of which still remain. At the close of the last century this part of the country was very sparsely populated, and the island in question was without an inhabitant.

In 1795 three men—Smith, McGinnis and Vaughn—visited this island, and while rambling over the eastern part of it came to a spot of which the unusual and strange conditions at once engaged their attention. Mr. Vaughn himself, who was only a lad of 16 at this time, subsequently related these facts to Robert Creelman, who still lives at Upper Stewiacks, N. S., and who was afterward the manager of a company formed to recover the treasure. It had every appearance of having been cleared many years before. Red clover and other plants foreign to the soil were growing. Near the centre stood a large oak tree with marks and figures on the trunk. One of the lower and larger branches of this had been sawed off, and projected directly over the centre of a deep circular depression in the land about 13 feet in diameter. These and other signs shortly after led the three men named to commence work. After digging a few feet they found that they were working in a well defined shaft, the walls of which were so hard and solid that in some places old pick marks could be seen, and within these walls the earth was so loose that picks were not required. On reaching a depth of ten feet they came to a covering of oak plank. They kept on digging until a depth of 30 feet was reached, finding marks at each ten feet. Here the work proved too heavy for them and owing to the fact that superstitious beliefs were in full force in that part of the country they were unable to get help and were forced to abandon it.

After seven years Dr. Gynds, of Truro, visited the island, interviewed the men and on his return to Truro organized a company. Among those interested at that time were Col. Robert Archibald, Sheriff Harris and Captain David Archibald. They made an excavation to the depth of 95 feet, marks being found every ten feet. The 90 foot mark was a flat stone about three feet long and 16 inches wide. On it marks or characters had been cut. Afterward it was placed in the jamb of a fireplace in Mr. Smith's house, and while there was viewed by thousands of people. Many years after it was taken out of the chimney and taken to Halifax to have, if possible, the characters deciphered. One expert gave his reading of the inscription as follows: "Ten feet below are £2,000,000 buried."

It was Saturday night when they reached the depth of 95 feet, and when they returned Monday morning the shaft was found to be full of water within 25 or 30 feet from the top. They tried bailing it out but the task proved utterly hopeless. They then sank a new shaft a few feet from the old or money shaft and went to a depth of 110 feet, and then they began to tunnel under, when suddenly the water burst in upon them and they escaped with their lives and a fine drenching. This disaster practically ended the operation of this company.

In 1849 a second attempt was made. Dr. Gynds and Mr. Vaughn were still alive and gave valuable information. They sunk a shaft on the site of the old money pit, which had been filled up, and struck water at 80 feet. They also tried bailing it out and were forced to abandon it. Shortly after men with boring apparatus of a very primitive description were sent to the island. J. B. McCully, of Truro, who is still living, and tells us these facts, was manager. A platform was rigged in the money pit 30 feet below the surface and just above the water. A platform was struck at 95 feet. After going through five inches of spruce the augur dropped 12 inches, then through four inches of oak, then it went through 22 inches of metal in pieces but the augur failed to take any of it except three links resembling an ancient watch chain. It then went through 8 inches of oak, supposed to be the bottom of one chest and the top of the next; then 22 inches of metal as before; then 4 inches of oak and 6 inches of spruce; then into clay seven feet without striking anything else. In the next boring they struck the platform at 98 feet; then a fall of 18 inches, when the auger came into contact with, as supposed, the side of a cask, as the auger, revolving close to the side of the cask, gave a jerky and irregular motion. The auger brought up several splinters of oak and a brown, fibrous substance like a husk of a cocoanut.

Nothing more was done until 1850, when a new shaft was sunk 10 feet from the money pit to a depth of 100 feet, and while tunneling to the money pit, the water burst in and they fled for their lives, and in 20 minutes there were 45 feet of water in the new pit. At this time they made the discovery that the water was salt and rose and fell with the tides. The idea of an artificial channel suggested itself and they searched the shore, and, building a cofferdam at a suspicious spot, they found the sand and beach gravel replaced by rocks, and on removing them they found five well-constructed drains converging into one main channel. A high tide carried the dam away, and they went in some distance from the shore to sink a shaft and strike the channel, as they could not afford to rebuild the dam. The first pit missed the channel, but on digging the second one they encountered a large boulder at a depth of 35 feet, which, when pried up, was followed by a rush of water which filled the pit to tide level. They tried driving spiles, but as the appliance at hand was very crude the effort was a failure. Shortly after another shaft was sunk to the south side of the money pit to the depth of 118 feet, and they tunneled directly under the money pit, and while at dinner a tremendous crash was heard. Rushing back, they found that the bottom of the money pit had fallen into the new shaft, and thus another failure was added to the rest. A syndicate of Halifax capitalists combined with the old company, and another attempt was made and another failure scored.

And now a Boston company has secured a lease of the island and they intend to bring in the aid of scientific apparatus. A skilled engineer has surveyed it, and pronounces the task an easy one. It looks as if the buried treasure of Captain Kidd or some other sea robber was soon to be brought to light to enrich the treasure seekers of the 19th century.—Chicago Times.

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. WOODSON, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

NOTICE.

Having purchased the stock of S. L. Kelly & Co., we are prepared to sell at lowest prices a fine line of heating stoves and ranges. Also tinware, copperware, etc. Jobbing and repairing strictly attended to. Hoping for a continuance of favors given the old firm.

Yours etc.,
S. B. KELLY & Co.,
No. 24 Yates St.

j23-1m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

By order,
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

THE VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

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SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

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W. R. CREECH, Manager.

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The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

One small fire proof safe for sale very cheap.

The Nicola Valley Railway Company

"NICOLA"

Preliminary Notice.

This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town and place a portion of the lots upon the market.

The ONLY station in the vicinity of the Junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block and the town surrounding it will be called

"NICOLA"

J. W. McFARLAND,
Sec.-Treas.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27th, 1893.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTOIRA, B. C.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE

I have this day admitted Mr. E. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, as a partner in my business at Victoria, B. C., which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Simon Leiser & Co.

SIMON LEISER.

Victoria, B. C., January 1st, 1894. j3-1m

Real Estate.

200 ACRES, SPLENDID OPENING FOR Hop Ranch; price $10,000; terms easy.
142 ACRES, WITH HALF MILE OF WATER front and about 700 cords of wood cut, and about 10,000 cords to cut; good terms; $35 per acre.
100 ACRES, WITH 250 FRUIT TREES planted; $1000; good terms.
250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid locaton for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.
80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.
10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.
2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. d21-3m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## HOW CORBETT WON.

The Irish-American Bruiser Went Mad During the Fight.

MITCHELL A MERE CHOPPING BLOCK

**Blood Copiously Followed Many of the Blows—Spectators Soaked Up the Gore With Their Note-Books.**

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—News of Corbett's victory over Mitchell was received here, the home of the champion, by the sporting fraternity, and especially his family and associates, with great rejoicing. Betting was not large, but was greatly in Corbett's favor, and while it was the general opinion that he would win, the short and decided manner in which he did so caused some surprise.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 26.—The long-drawn-out agony is over at last. The talk is no more of injunctions, martial law, flights to the woods and obdurate governors, but it is all about the manner in which Corbett knocked out Mitchell in less than three rounds, and nearly knocked him out in two. There had been so much uncertainty and delay that the crowds which struggled through the wet sands to the barn called an arena and there met with another delay of an hour did not believe the fight would take place until they saw the combatants face to face in the ring. Then they had scarcely settled down to an enjoyment of the contest before it was ended.

The battle was surprising to the point of amazement, because the man who had fought Sullivan to a draw in three hours and ten minutes at Chantilly was yesterday never even a menace to Corbett. He was whipped in two rounds, and then only went into the third round to be finished according to the Queensberry rules. After Corbett began fighting he seemed to consider Mitchell nothing but a chopping block. He abandoned nearly every idea of defence, and fought his man savagely and with the manifest determination to finish him quickly. Yet even in such a battle Corbett suffered not much more than he might in a lively set-to with his trainer. He left the ring without a mark, leaving his senseless opponent to be carried out.

These are some of the things which amaze the critics who are discussing the great but brief battle from every point of view, and they come to only one opinion—that Corbett is a marvellous pugilist. There will never be another word heard about Corbett's lack of hitting power; he hammered Mitchell terribly yesterday, and delivered his blows with absolute precision and, what some have denied him, terrific force.

In the ring, stripped, he looked bigger than when he fought Sullivan, yet Mitchell, although 4 3-4 inches shorter, did not look small in comparison. Mitchell is frequently called a "big-little" man, and so true is it that he gives this impression that no one who saw them today had any sense of a big man being matched with a little one. While Corbett had a real, though not very apparent advantage in size, he had none in condition. Mitchell was fit to battle if he ever was. He looked as young as he did when he met Sullivan in Madison Square Garden. Going over these points as the critics did last night, they are compelled to agree in one conclusion—that Corbett is vastly Mitchell's superior in science, and that of course has been the quality on which Mitchell has gained his great reputation.

The town awoke early this morning, and was disappointed to find a pouring rain. But there were evidences of a let-up. So the visiting thousands went about their preparations for the day's entertainment with that degree of philosophy which is the distinguishing characteristic of the sport. With the fight arranged for one o'clock, it was a dismal surprise for those who reached the ring side at twelve to find the fighting stage still in process of construction. When it was finished it was seen to be a substantial and well arranged affair. It was raised four feet from the floor, and was 32x32 feet, the 24 foot fighting square being surrounded on all sides by a four foot pathway. Eight padded posts supported three ropes which defined the fighting space and a barbed wire fence protected the pathway from outside interference. At a quarter to one the entire police force of the city, about eighty men, filed into the arena.

Corbett's gloves were of brown leather and Mitchell's white. They proved satisfactory all round, and each man elected to wear a pair of his own. They weighed five ounces each. Corbett's gloves were on his hands and he had started to strip when Referee Kelly called the men together to receive a word of advice about breaking away and to shake hands. They accepted the advice, but Corbett declined to shake hands. When the men returned to their corners to strip Billy Madden announced that Ed. Smith of Denver challenged the winner to fight for a $10,000 stake.

Round One—Corbett sprang from his corner as if he had suddenly been released from restraint, and Mitchell in a more leisurely manner walked to the centre to meet him. They began fiddling, with Corbett advancing and Mitchell giving ground. Both were cautiously feeling their way, but all the disposition to get together was displayed by Corbett. With an easy, light action, without so much as a feint, Corbett worked his opponent to the ropes and along each side of the square, Mitchell cleverly escaping from each corner. After a complete tour of the stage, Mitchell feinted with his left and then led with it for Corbett's ribs, but Corbett was elsewhere in a flash. Corbett led his left and landed a glancing blow on Mitchell's jaw. The Englishman clinched. After the break Mitchell landed on Corbett's wind and got the Irishman's left on his nose in return. Mitchell then led twice in quick succession, but failed each time to reach the shifty Corbett. On the third attempt he landed on Corbett's wind, but took in pay a bang on the nose, which reddened that organ. Mitchell's next lead reached Corbett's jaw, but only lightly, and again for a mere touch the Englishman took another one flush in the face that jolted his head back. In this round Corbett had done enough to make the ex-convict take a more serious view of the situation, and before the round was over Corbett was laughing at his opponent. The Irishman was readier and rather nicer in obeying the referee's instructions to break away.

Round Two—Corbett's eyes while he was in his corner were on the bell rope, and the instant he saw it pulled he jumped, and was in the middle of the ring when the gong sounded. Work was resumed by Mitchell leading with his left and catching Corbett squarely on the mouth. Then, for the first and only time, he [illegible] during the fighting, but his blows fell short, and a little aggressive work seemed to discourage him. Corbett again resumed the offensive, and soon had Mitchell in a corner, where he landed his left heavily on the mouth. There was a brisk rally, in which Mitchell received some stiff punishment in the neck and cleverly dodged a right swing. Towards the close of the round Corbett had worked Mitchell over to the ropes, where, after a mix-up, he landed a straight left drive on the Brummagem bruiser's temple and dropped him. At this point Corbett utterly lost his head. If it had not been for Referee Kelly's heavy restraining hand he would then and there have lost the fight on a foul. He was frantic to get at his man and finish him, actually struggling with the big referee to dash him away every time the Englishman got on one knee. The gong sounded, and the end of the fight was delayed by time.

Round Three—During the minute's rest the referee very seriously warned Corbett about fouling, and his seconds implored him to keep his head and not lose the prize that was plainly his if he did not foul. When the gong sounded Mitchell came up slowly and Corbett sprang at him. There was only one fighter in the ring, and that was Corbett. He rushed Mitchell into a corner, where, after punishing him on the nose and drawing blood, he swung on his jaw and knocked him down. Again he lost his head, and Kelly alone could not keep him away from Mitchell, who, half dazed, was waiting his ten seconds. The attendants from Corbett's corner jumped into the ring and pushed Corbett away from his victim. Their arguments fell on deaf ears; the man was mad. Mitchell got up, and Corbett plunged at him again. Instinct prompted the beaten gladiator to put up his hands, but he stood a plain mark, quite defenceless and dazed, as Corbett rushed at him, and swinging his right, smashed a terrific blow square on Mitchell's jaw. The Englishman fell heavily on his side, rolled over on his face, senseless and knocked out. Corbett did not look at him again. Any man who could have struck that blow would know that the man that received it would have to be carried out of the ring. Even before the formality of counting out the defeated man had been gone through Corbett was being hugged by his friends and attendants. The spectators were almost as crazy with excitement as the men on the platform, and no one left the arena until Mitchell's friends had lifted him up and carried him to his corner.

The lightning-like work of Corbett in this round had been too rapid for most of the spectators to follow and understand. They saw Mitchell knocked down three times in rapid succession, saw him stretched out senseless and bleeding, but how it was done was the question which was asked by hundreds of men who had been staring at the deed they asked to have explained.

For half an hour after the fight men could be seen wetting the leaves of their memorandum books and trying to secure a stain of some sort from the well-sopped boards where Mitchell's blood had fallen. By this means every drop of gore that was spattered on the boards was soaked up.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 25.—Corbett and Mitchell after the fight were arrested and placed under $15,000 bonds. The fighters met in the court room last evening and cordially shook hands. Mitchell made a speech in which he expressed his regret for having uttered many bitter things against Corbett, and said he was glad to declare then that he had been whipped by a man in every way worthy of championship honors. It is not thought the court proceedings will be more than formal.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 26.—Nearly all the sporting men have left the city, the only ones remaining being the few who stayed over to see the result of the cases against Corbett and Mitchell. Warrants are out for Corbett's trainer, seconds, etc. Mitchell says he considers Corbett the very best man in the world. This city to-day looks like a graveyard compared with the bustle and excitement yesterday.

Owing to some error in filing the bonds for their appearance into which the pugilists entered yesterday, the men had to appear in court this morning to rectify matters. Corbett was the first to be given a hearing. He was required to file a bond for $25,000. The trial will take place Feb. 28th. The bonds were furnished. Corbett then walked over to the Mitchell party and shook hands. Mitchell said, "Good-bye, old man, I'll see you in New York. The only evidence of the fight Corbett shows to-day is a swollen left hand. Corbett said this was the result of the good hard punch he gave Mitchell on the temple in the second round. Mitchell's lips were swollen and the left side of his face bruised and discolored. Mitchell will also leave to-day as soon as the bond is arranged.

London, Jan. 26.—The English newspapers are severe on Mitchell. The Sportsman says: "There would be no serious disadvantage if the result of the fight takes some bounce and buncomb out of Mitchell."

The Star says: "Now that Corbett has pricked the Mitchell bubble, we shall probably hear less of the cowardly ruffian for some time. The only satisfactory feature of the degrading exhibition is that one blackguard has been well whipped. Mitchell should reserve himself for old men in future. This is the safer department in bruising."

### FOOTBALL.

WANDERERS vs. VICTORIA.

To-morrow afternoon the Victoria Association Football Club and the Wanderers will again meet in the Caledonian grounds to play an exhibition match, the proceeds of which will go towards paying the expenses of the Wanderers in their trip to Nanaimo, when they will contest with the Rangers of that city for the provincial cup. The game has been set for 2:30 p. m.; all players are requested to be on the grounds at 2:15. The following will represent the Victoria club: Boyd, Howard, Cartwright, Martin, Lorimer, E. Erb, Allan, A. Goward, B. Goward, Wilson and Kearney.

RUGBY PLAYERS, ATTENTION.

As the ground at Vancouver is covered with snow the match between Victoria and the Terminal City has been cancelled. There will be a game, however, to-morrow afternoon at Beacon Hill between teams representing England and the colonies. The colonials will play in yellow and black jerseys, the others in red. Teams will be given to-morrow.

### SKATING.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Red Bank, N. J., Jan. 26.—The annual contest for the skating championship of the United States will be opened here to-day under the auspices of the National Skating Association. The number of entries is unusually large. To-day's events are open only to amateurs in the state of New Jersey. To-morrow and Friday the events will be open to skaters throughout the country. The starter selected by the National Association is W. H. Robinson.

**The Dora Blum Submerged.**

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—The tug Vigilant has left here for Mazatlan for the purpose of towing to this port the three masted schooner Dora Blum, which was wrecked near Topolobampo in November, 1892, while on the way from Gray's Harbor to Mexico. She was subsequently floated. The vessel was valued at $25,000, and the underwriters, rather than pay the face value of the policies issued decided to tow her here and repair her.

**Legally Known as Fees.**

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26.—One of the largest fees ever granted by the Cook county courts, was allowed yesterday by Judge McConnell, in the J. H. Walker estate case. In settling the estate, Green and Willett demanded $25,000 for solicitors' fees. The court allowed $18,500 for five months' services.

**Cocoanuts of the Sea.**

The coco-de-mer, or double-cocoanut palm tree is one of the largest and most remarkable of palms. It is a native of and only found on a small group of islands called the Seychelles. These form an archipelago in almost the middle of the Indian ocean, consisting of about eighty islands. Seychelles are the home of the so-called sea cocoanut or Maldive double cocoanut—the coco-de-mer. It is the fruit of a peculiar and remarkably fine species of the palm tribe, indigenous to and only found on certain smaller islands of the group, and nowhere else in the world. Botanists give it the name Lodoicea Seychellarum.

The fruit is a large, double, oblong, kidney-shaped nut, covered with a thin husk. After the removal of this the fruit has the appearance of two oblong nuts firmly joined together for over half their length, and which often weigh from thirty to forty pounds. They are borne in bunches, each consisting of nine or ten nuts, so that a whole bunch will often weigh 400 pounds. It takes ten years to ripen its fruit, the albumen of which is similar in appearance and lines the inner surface of the nut, but, unlike that of the common cocoanut, it is too hard and horny to serve as food. The shell is converted into many useful and ornamental articles by the island natives, which are made into hats and baskets.

So great has the demand been of late years for these that to obtain them the trees were cut down, and, no care being taken to extend new plantations, in 1864 the leading botanists in England petitioned the government for protection against this wasteful destruction, for fear that this slow-growing, unique species would eventually become extinct. It appears, however, from recent information that in one of the islands alone there are many thousands of the trees.

It is true that for many centuries the fruit of this palm tree was only known from specimens of it, which, floating out to sea from the islands, were borne to and cast upon the Maldive and other coasts, the islands, the home of the tree, being at that period unknown. So rare, curious, and mysterious a fruit was held in high regard and esteemed not only for a supposed religious significance, but in medicine it was believed to be a sovereign antidote to poison. From its rarity it commanded a great price in the orient. The husk of the nut is a black, rind-like substance a quarter of an inch thick. Under this is a shell something in character and thickness like that of the ordinary edible cocoanut. The kernel or meat of the nut lines the interior of the shell to a thickness of about an inch.

The coco-de-mer was of old believed by the superstitious orientals to be fruit of some submarine palm tree. Rare finds of such nuts as were thrown up on the seashore were valued by the Brahmins and Hindu fakirs or mendicant priests, who, cutting them apart, would decorate the polished halves with bands of carving in low relief of inscriptions from the Hindu scriptures. So finished, these formed valued and sacred begging bowls, in which mendicant priests received alms of money or food.

**Catarrh in the Head**

**Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh oftentimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.**

**HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.**

### PASSENGERS.

Per Str. North Pacific from the Sound—A B Spaight, C H Ernest, R Johnson, E L Minnelton, D Carmody, B Pettingill, J M McGregor, L Boscowitz, G B Robbins, J H Livermore, J N McLeod, Leslie Cullom, T J Banks.

Per Str. Louise from New Westminster—Mrs Sturdy, Rev Mr MacRae, Mrs MacRae, Miss Harvey, W Hoosen, J Auchterlonie, J Brady, J Monro, S Hemens, Gus Hauck, J Seabook.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Capt J McAllister, Robert Gray, E Dunderdale, G McCand, W H Gallagher, E Davies, C A Scooley, J W Worth, A Aldershaw, Officer Abel, J Clark, J B Hobson, S Withrow, Rev G C King, Mrs McDougall, W Duncan, A H Hawkins, Chas Wilson, A P Cummins, C E Renouf, and Calhoun Opera Co.

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Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Tai Loy, Agent Marine Dept, A J Rowbotham, Ramsay Bros, Rev D MacRae, E C Baker, Dom Exp Co.

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A Few Dozens of those Kid Gloves at 60c. left. You should have a pair before they are all gone.
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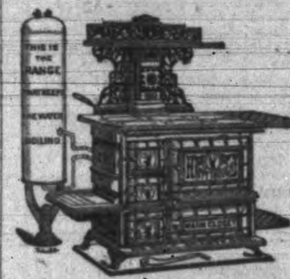

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Economy v. Hard Times.

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